



**UNIT PEPERIKSAAN  
FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**

**SENARAI KURSUS  
PELENGKAP & GENERIK**

**PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR  
SEMESTER 1 SESI 2007/2008**



## **KANDUNGAN**

- 1. Senarai Kursus Pelengkap & Generik.**
- 2. Senarai Kursus Fakulti.**
- 3. Senarai Kursus Program Kajian Komunikasi.**
- 4. Senarai Kursus Program Kajian Hubungan Industri & Perburuhan.**
- 5. Senarai Kursus Program Kajian Antarabangsa.**
- 6. Senarai Kursus Program Politik & Pemerintahan.**
- 7. Senarai Kursus Program Perancangan & Pengurusan Pembangunan.**
- 8. Senarai Kursus Program Kajian Khidmat Sosial.**

UNIT PEPERIKSAAN FAKULTI SAIN SOSIAL  
KERTAS SOALAN BAGI SEMESTER 1 SESI 2007/2008

KURSUS PELENGKAP & GENERIK

Bil	Kod & Nama Kursus	Pensyarah / Penyelaras Kursus
1	TMX 1010- Komputan Pengguna	Regina Garai bt. Abdullah
2	SSX 0012- Tamadun Islam dan Asia – TITAS 1	Pn. Juna Liau



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK  
94300 Kota Samarahan  
Sarawak

**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

**KOMPUTAN PENGGUNA**  
(End User Computing)

**TMX 1010**

Peperiksaan : Akhir Semester : 1, Sesi 2007/2008  
(Examination)

Jumlah Markah : 100 Tarikh : 29 Oktober 2007  
(Total Mark) (Date)

Wajaran : 50% Masa : 9.00 – 11.00 pagi  
(Weightage) (Time)

Tempat : DK 4 Jangka masa : 2 jam  
(Place) DK 6 (Duration)  
DK 7

Pensyarah : Regina Garai Abdullah  
(Lecturer)

No. Matrik Pelajar :  
(Student Matric No.)

Arahan : 1. Answer **ALL** questions in the OMR paper provided.  
(Instructions)

BAHAGIAN A : SOALAN ANEKA PILIHAN (80 markah).  
: *MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION (80 marks).*

ARAHAN : Jawab **SEMUA** soalan. Setiap soalan bernilai 1 markah.  
: *Answer ALL questions. Each question carries 1 mark*

1. Yang manakah di antara berikut BUKAN sejenis peranti input?  
*Which one of these devices is NOT an input device?*
  - A. Mouse.
  - B. Joystick.
  - C. Keyboard.
  - D. Speaker.
2. Kebiasaannya, sebuah "motherboard" mempunyai slot-slot berikut, KECUALI  
*These slots are usually found on a motherboard, EXCEPT*
  - A. Memory slot.
  - B. AGP slot.
  - C. Child slot.
  - D. PCI slot.
3. Yang manakah di antara berikut merupakan kenyataan yang BENAR mengenai cakera liut?  
*Which one of the following statements regarding floppy disk is TRUE?*
  - A. Floppy disk is highly durable against heat and moisture.
  - B. Floppy disk has a slightly slower access time compared to a hard disk.
  - C. Typical floppy disk storage space is 1.44 Kilobytes.
  - D. Floppy disk can be write-protected.
4. Apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan rangkaian?  
*What is a network?*
  - A. A collection of computers and devices connected together.
  - B. A group of computers and devices sharing the same DNS number.
  - C. A group of computers and devices sharing the same IP number.
  - D. All of the above.
5. Berikut merupakan sebab-sebab kenapa kita menggunakan sesebuah rangkaian, KECUALI  
*These are the reasons why we use a network, EXCEPT*
  - A. To share devices.
  - B. To communicate.
  - C. To share resources.
  - D. Safety in numbers against viruses.

6. Tugas sebuah pelayan ialah?  
*A server does what?*
- A. Manages the network resources.
  - B. Act as a gateway to the Internet.
  - C. Manage IP request from clients.
  - D. All of the above.
7. Sila pilih kenyataan yang BENAR mengenai hubungan di antara pelayan-klien.  
*Which one of these statements regarding server-client relationship is TRUE?*
- A. Clients usually outnumbered servers.
  - B. A server must always have a higher hardware specification than its clients.
  - C. Both client and server must be running the same operating system.
  - D. A client must be physically connected (using a cable) to a server in order for it to be recognized by the server.
8. Sila pilih sebab kenapa kita menggunakan komputer riba.  
*Pick the reason why we use a notebook.*
- A. It is cheaper than most desktop.
  - B. More ergonomic than a desktop.
  - C. Portable.
  - D. All of the above.
9. Istilah \_\_\_\_\_ digunakan untuk mengklasifikasi saiz serta bentuk kasing sesebuah komputer meja peribadi.  
*The term \_\_\_\_\_ describes the size and shape of a desktop's system unit.*
- A. bus width
  - B. form factor
  - C. processor
  - D. chassis
10. Untuk \_\_\_\_\_, skrin biasanya dipasang siap pada unit sistem itu sendiri.  
*On \_\_\_\_\_, the display is often built into the system unit itself.*
- A. mobile computers
  - B. notebooks
  - C. desktops
  - D. all of the above

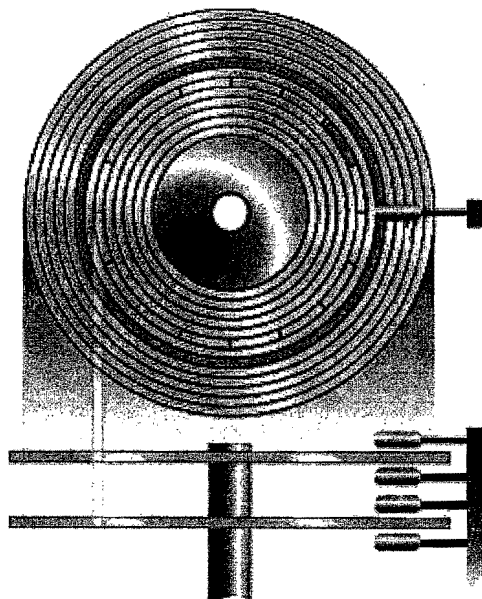
11. Pemproses juga dikenali sebagai \_\_\_\_\_.  
*The processor is also known as the \_\_\_\_\_.*
- A. central processing unit
  - B. CMOS
  - C. motherboard
  - D. BIOS
12. \_\_\_\_\_ adalah komponen pemproses yang mengarah serta mengkoordinasi hampir kesemua operasi komputer.  
*The \_\_\_\_\_ is the component of the processor that directs and coordinates most of the operations in the computer.*
- A. control unit
  - B. arithmetic logic unit
  - C. register
  - D. machine cycle
13. Pemproses mempunyai lokasi-lokasi storan memori yang bersaiz kecil serta berkelajuan tinggi, dikenali sebagai \_\_\_\_\_; bertindak sebagai penyimpan data serta arahan secara sementara.  
*A processor contains small, high-speed storage locations, called \_\_\_\_\_, which temporarily hold data and instructions.*
- A. flash drives
  - B. registers
  - C. jacks
  - D. heat sinks
14. Setiap pemproses di dalam cip dengan senibina “dual-core” / “multi-core” secara amnya mempunyai \_\_\_\_\_ kelajuan jam berbanding pemproses tunggal di dalam cip dengan senibina “single-core”.  
*Each processor inside a dual-core/multi-core chip generally runs at \_\_\_\_\_ clock speed than a processor inside a single-core chip.*
- A. a faster
  - B. a slower
  - C. half
  - D. a reduced

15. Istilah \_\_\_\_\_ merujuk kepada proses pembahagian satu tugas kepada unit-unit masalah yang lebih kecil, untuk diselesaikan oleh berbilang CPU secara serentak.  
*The term \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the act of dividing a task into smaller units; each assigned to a different CPU while being solved at the same time.*
- A. serial processing
  - B. parallel processing
  - C. multitasking
  - D. hyper-threading
16. \_\_\_\_\_ ialah sejenis skema kod bersaiz 16-bit yang boleh mewakili lebih dari 65,000 karektor serta simbol.  
*\_\_\_\_\_ is a 16-bit coding scheme, capable of representing more than 65,000 characters and symbols.*
- A. ASCII
  - B. Unicode
  - C. Microcode
  - D. EBCDIC
17. Port \_\_\_\_\_ menyokong pemindahan data lebih dari satu bit secara serentak.  
*A \_\_\_\_\_ port is an interface that connects devices by transferring more than one bit at a time.*
- A. serial
  - B. parallel
  - C. multi-bit
  - D. revolving
18. \_\_\_\_\_ ialah nombor unik yang diguna untuk mengenalpasti lokasi sesuatu bait di dalam memori.  
*A/an \_\_\_\_\_ is a unique number that identifies the location of a byte in the memory.*
- A. Register
  - B. Address
  - C. IP
  - D. Header
19. Resolusi sebuah pencetak diukur melalui bilangan \_\_\_\_\_.  
*The number of \_\_\_\_\_ measures a printer resolution.*
- A. pages per minute (ppm)
  - B. pixels per inch (ppi)
  - C. lines per minutes (lpm)
  - D. dots per inch (dpi)
20. Pengimbas membuat salinan daripada \_\_\_\_\_.  
*Scanners capture data from the \_\_\_\_\_.*



- A. duplicate document  
B. secondary document  
C. derivative document  
D. source document
21. \_\_\_\_\_ ialah sejenis perkakasan persisian.  
*A/An \_\_\_\_\_ is an example of a peripheral equipment.*
- A. CPU  
B. printer  
C. motherboard  
D. memory
22. \_\_\_\_\_ berkemampuan untuk mengimbas huruf serta nombor dari jarak jauh.  
*A \_\_\_\_\_ scans letters and numbers from afar.*
- A. keyboard  
B. magnetic-ink character recognition reader  
C. wand reader  
D. scanner
23. Pilih kenyataan-kenyataan yang BENAR mengenai tetikus optikal.  
*Pick the CORRECT statements regarding optical mouse.*
- i. Connects using a cable, or wireless.  
ii. With moving mechanical parts inside.  
iii. More precise than a mechanical mouse.  
iv. Senses light to detect the mouse's movement.
- A. i, ii, and iii.  
B. ii, iii, and iv  
C. i, ii, and iv  
D. i, iii, and iv
24. Yang manakah di antara berikut merupakan kenyataan yang BENAR mengenai monitor berteknologi CRT.  
*Which of the following statements is TRUE regarding CRT monitor?*
- A. The screen is coated with tiny dots of phosphor material.  
B. Takes up less desk space.  
C. Uses liquid crystal display.  
D. Pricey.
25. Pilih kenyataan yang BENAR mengenai pengecam karekter dengan teknologi dakwat bermagnet (MICR).  
*Pick the CORRECT statement regarding Magnetic-ink character recognition (MICR) reader.*

- A. Used for machine reading a barcode.  
B. Used for machine reading a cheque number.  
C. Used for machine reading a MyKad.  
D. None of the above.
26. Pilih kenyataan-kenyataan yang BENAR mengenai pencetak berjenis hentakan.  
*Pick statements that are TRUE regarding impact printer.*
- i. Forms characters by a striking mechanism against an inked ribbon that contacts the paper.
  - ii. Produces printed images when tiny wire pins strike the ribbon.
  - iii. Forms characters and graphics without striking the paper.
  - iv. Sprays tiny drops of liquid ink onto the paper.
- A. i, and ii  
B. i, and iv  
C. ii, and iii  
D. iii, and iv
27. Berikut merupakan contoh-contoh jenis pencetak yang dijual di pasaran, KECUALI.  
*Below are examples of printer type that are available in the market, EXCEPT.*
- A. Dot-matrix printer  
B. Ink-jet printer  
C. Laser printer  
D. Typewriter



Rajah 1  
Figure 1

28. Cakera keras yang dipasang pada komputer peribadi terkini, seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam Rajah 1, kebiasaannya mempunyai kapasiti simpanan 80-160 \_\_\_\_\_.  
*Current personal computer hard disks, like the one shown in Figure 1, normally have a storage capacity of 80-160 \_\_\_\_\_.*
- A. KB
  - B. GB
  - C. MB
  - D. TB
29. Komponen \_\_\_\_\_ pada sebuah cakera keras, seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam Rajah 1, diperbuat daripada aluminium, kaca, atau seramik, dan disadur dengan bahan aloi untuk membolehkan butiran direkod secara magnetik ke atas permukaannya.  
*A \_\_\_\_\_ on a hard disk, such as the one shown in Figure 1, is made of aluminum, glass, or ceramic, and is coated with an alloy material that allows items to be recorded magnetically on its surface.*
- A. cluster
  - B. platter
  - C. read/write head
  - D. cache
30. Pengilang pemacu CD-RW menyatakan kelajuannya dalam turutan yang berikut.  
*Manufacturers state the speeds of CD-RW drives in this order.*
- A. Rewrite speed, write speed, and read speed.
  - B. Write speed, read speed, and rewrite speed.
  - C. Read speed, rewrite speed, and write speed.
  - D. Write speed, rewrite speed, and read speed.
31. Teknik simpanan bagi DVD-ROM untuk mencapai kapasiti storan yang lebih tinggi berbanding CD-ROM ialah dengan \_\_\_\_\_.  
*A storage technique that DVD-ROM can use to achieve a higher storage capacity than CD-ROM is to \_\_\_\_\_.*
- A. make the disc more dense by packing the pits closer together
  - B. use two layers of pits
  - C. be double-sided
  - D. All of the above.

32. \_\_\_\_\_ ialah proses untuk memindah data, arahan serta informasi dari memori kepada media storan.  
*\_\_\_\_\_ is the process of transferring data, instruction, and information from memory to a storage medium.*
- A. Writing
  - B. Reading
  - C. Loading
  - D. Running
33. Cakera \_\_\_\_\_ ialah sejenis media storan yang mana cakeranya leper, berbentuk bulat serta mudah-alih, diperbuat daripada adunan besi, plastik serta lakuer, dan ditulis serta dibaca dengan teknologi laser.  
*A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ disc is a type of storage media that consists of a flat, round, portable disc made of metal, plastic, and lacquer that is written and read by a laser.*
- A. solid-state
  - B. laser-ready
  - C. optical
  - D. magnetic
34. Cakera optikal biasanya menyimpan item di \_\_\_\_\_.  
*Optical discs commonly store items in \_\_\_\_\_.*
- A. random locations anywhere between the center of the disc and the edge of the disc.
  - B. multiple pie-shaped sections that break a track into arcs.
  - C. a single track that spirals from the center of the disc to the edge of the disc.
  - D. multiple concentric tracks from the center of the disc to the edge of the disc.
35. Lokasi-lokasi storan di dalam cakera mengandungi seksyen-seksyen berbentuk pai, yang memisahkan setiap trek kepada lengkungan-lengkungan kecil yang dikenali sebagai \_\_\_\_\_.  
*A disk's storage locations consist of pie-shaped sections, which break the tracks into small arcs called \_\_\_\_\_.*
- A. bases
  - B. indices
  - C. sectors
  - D. clusters

36. Kad ingatan kilat ialah sejenis media \_\_\_\_\_, bermakna ia hanya terdiri daripada komponen-komponen elektronik tanpa ada satu pun bahagian yang bergerak.  
*Flash memory cards are a type of \_\_\_\_\_ media, which means that they consist entirely of electronics and contain no moving parts.*
- A. optical
  - B. magnetic
  - C. solid-state
  - D. indexed
37. Proses menulis data di atas cakera optik dikenali sebagai \_\_\_\_\_.  
*The process of writing data on an optical disc is called \_\_\_\_\_.*
- A. ripping
  - B. loading
  - C. lasering
  - D. burning
38. Apabila sesebuah sistem pengoperasian meluangkan lebih masa untuk operasi "paging" dari melaksanakan aplikasi perisian, situasi ini dikenali sebagai \_\_\_\_\_.  
*When an operating system spends much of its time paging, instead of executing application software, it is said to be \_\_\_\_\_.*
- A. spooling
  - B. formatting
  - C. booting
  - D. thrashing
39. \_\_\_\_\_ ialah sebuah aplikasi pencarian fail di dalam komputer berdasarkan set kriteria yang anda telah tetapkan.  
*A \_\_\_\_\_ is an application that attempts to locate a file on your computer based on a set of criteria that you have specified.*
- A. startup folder
  - B. search utility
  - C. kernel
  - D. file manager
40. Di antara berikut, yang manakah merupakan fungsi sesebuah sistem pengoperasian?  
*Which of these is the function of an operating system?*
- A. Providing a user interface.
  - B. Scheduling a job.
  - C. Configuring devices.
  - D. All of the above.

41. “Defragmenting” ialah proses penyusunan semula fail di dalam cakera supaya fail-fail berkenaan disusun dalam \_\_\_\_\_ masa capaian.  
*Defragmenting reorganizes the files on a disk so that they are located in \_\_\_\_\_ access time.*
- A. non-contiguous sectors, which slows
  - B. non-contiguous sectors, which speeds
  - C. contiguous sectors, which speeds
  - D. contiguous sectors, which slows
42. Yang manakah di antara berikut tidak tergolong di dalam kategori-kategori asas bagi sesebuah sistem operasi?  
*Which of these does not belongs to the basic categories of an operating system?*
- A. Diagnostic.
  - B. Stand alone.
  - C. Network.
  - D. Embedded.
43. \_\_\_\_\_ merupakan sejenis sistem pengoperasian bersifat “open source” serta “multitasking”, direka untuk telefon pintar.  
*\_\_\_\_\_ is an open source multitasking operating system, designed for smart phones.*
- A. Linux
  - B. Palm OS
  - C. Symbian OS
  - D. Solaris
44. Di antara berikut, yang manakah BUKAN tanda serangan virus?  
*Which one of these is NOT a sign of a virus infection?*
- A. The available memory is less than what should have been.
  - B. Size of a file remains constant.
  - C. System properties changed.
  - D. Unknown program mysteriously appears.
45. \_\_\_\_\_ mengenalpasti serta memperbaiki masalah-masalah yang dihadapi oleh sistem pengoperasian.  
*A \_\_\_\_\_ identifies and fixes operating system problems.*
- A. personal computer maintenance utility
  - B. personal firewall
  - C. diagnostic utility
  - D. backup utility
46. “Kerning” merujuk kepada ruangan di antara \_\_\_\_\_.  
*Kerning refers to the spacing between \_\_\_\_\_.*

- A. the lines of type on a page
  - B. the characters of type in a word
  - C. the paragraphs
  - D. the header and the first paragraph
47. "Halftones" merupakan perwakilan grafik pada sekeping kertas putih, terdiri daripada \_\_\_\_\_ pelbagai saiz yang disusun pada jarak yang seragam.  
*Halftones are graphics representation on a white paper, made up of equally spaced \_\_\_\_\_ of varying sizes.*
- A. colored triangles
  - B. black dots
  - C. black lines
  - D. colored lines
48. Bagaimanakah kita mengukur saiz sebuah monitor LCD?  
*How do you measure the size of a LCD monitor?*
- A. Diagonally.
  - B. Horizontally.
  - C. Vertically.
  - D. Width x Length.
49. Sila pilih kenyataan yang BENAR mengenai monitor CRT?  
*Which of the following statements is TRUE regarding CRT monitors?*
- A. They take up more desk space.
  - B. CRT stands for Cathode-radiating Tube.
  - C. The viewable size is measured horizontally.
  - D. They are currently very expensive.
50. Sila pilih pasangan singkatan-istilah yang SALAH?  
*Which of the following abbreviations is WRONG?*
- A. dpi            dots per inch
  - B. pixel        picture electronic
  - C. DVI         digital video interface
  - D. lpm          lines per minute
51. Unit pemprosesan grafik \_\_\_\_\_.  
*Graphics processing unit \_\_\_\_\_.*
- A. controls how graphics are printed on documents.
  - B. communicates with the display device via a port on the motherboard.
  - C. cannot be integrated onto the motherboard.
  - D. None of the above.

52. Monitor CRT \_\_\_\_\_.  
*CRT monitors* \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. are more expensive than LCD monitors.
  - B. contain UV light.
  - C. emit electromagnetic radiation.
  - D. produce colour using the Passive Matrix technology.
53. Kualiti monitor LCD TIDAK dinilai melalui \_\_\_\_\_.  
*Quality of LCD monitors DOES NOT depend on the* \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. type of gas used
  - B. response time
  - C. resolution
  - D. dot pitch
54. Kualiti monitor CRT TIDAK dinilai melalui \_\_\_\_\_.  
*Quality of CRT monitors DOES NOT depend on the* \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. resolution
  - B. dot pitch
  - C. refresh rate
  - D. response time
55. Pencetak hentakan menghasilkan cetakan secara \_\_\_\_\_.  
*Impact printers create hardcopy via* \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. physical contact
  - B. heat
  - C. spraying
  - D. pressure
56. Apabila kita memasang pembesar suara luaran pada komputer, port yang digunakan ialah port untuk \_\_\_\_\_.  
*When we attach an external speaker to the computer, we are actually plugging it to the port of the* \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. video card
  - B. sound card
  - C. display card
  - D. graphics card



57. Pencetak-pencetak berikut kesemuanya berjenis bukan-hentakan, KECUALI.  
*The following types of printer are non-impact printer, EXCEPT.*
- A. Inkjet
  - B. Laser
  - C. Thermal
  - D. Line
58. Berikut ialah ciri-ciri asas hamparan elektronik, KECUALI.  
*The followings are basic spreadsheet characteristic,s EXCEPT.*
- A. Cell addresses.
  - B. Ranges.
  - C. Cell contents.
  - D. Labels.
59. Hamparan elektronik ialah \_\_\_\_\_.  
*A spreadsheet is \_\_\_\_\_.*
- A. An electronic version of a debt book
  - B. A program to create graphs and charts
  - C. An electronic version of a ledger
  - D. None of the above
60. Sel di dalam sesebuah hamparan elektronik boleh mengandungi salah satu daripada tiga bentuk maklumat ini.  
*A cell in a spreadsheet may contains either one of these three types of information.*
- A. a label, a value or a formula.
  - B. a value, a range or a cell address.
  - C. a formula, a cursor or a function.
  - D. a value, a formula or a cell addresses.
61. Fungsi, di dalam sesebuah hamparan elektronik, ialah \_\_\_\_\_.  
*A function in a spreadsheet is \_\_\_\_\_.*
- A. a pre-programmed formula.
  - B. an instruction to the spreadsheet program to calculate a number.
  - C. a number that has been entered from the keyboard.
  - D. descriptive text information about entries in the spreadsheet.

62. Apakah aplikasi analisa bergrafik?  
*What is analytical graphic application?*
- A. A program that control operation of computer.
  - B. A program designed to produce simple graphs from existing spreadsheets or database.
  - C. Identification code that consists of a set of vertical lines and spaces of different widths.
  - D. Program that allows the user to design art that better fits the users' needs.
63. Hamparan elektronik boleh digunakan untuk \_\_\_\_\_.  
*Spreadsheets can be used to \_\_\_\_\_.*
- A. forecast loan payments
  - B. analyze statistical data
  - C. calculate budgets
  - D. All of the above
64. \_\_\_\_\_ ialah cara terbaik untuk memaparkan corak atau kitaran bagi tempoh tertentu.  
*\_\_\_\_\_ is the best way to visualize trends or cycles over a period of time.*
- A. Pie charts
  - B. Bar charts
  - C. Line charts
  - D. All of the above
65. Kegunaan fungsi "AVG" di dalam sesebuah hamparan elektronik ialah untuk \_\_\_\_\_.  
*The purpose of the "AVG" function in a spreadsheet is to \_\_\_\_\_.*
- A. calculate the sum of a range
  - B. calculate the average of a range
  - C. multiply the numbers in the spreadsheet
  - D. calculate the number of columns and rows
66. Seorang \_\_\_\_\_ mencipta dan menyelenggara kamus data, mengurus sekuriti pangkalan data, mengawal prestasi pangkalan data serta menyemak prosedur simpanan dan pemulihan.  
*\_\_\_\_\_ creates and maintains data dictionary, manages database security, monitors database performance, and checks backup and recovery procedures.*
- A. Database Analyst
  - B. Database Administrator
  - C. Database Programmer
  - D. Database Manager

67. Seorang \_\_\_\_\_ menentukan kedudukan yang sesuai untuk setiap bidang, mentakrif hubungan dan menentukan peringkat hak akses pengguna.  
*\_\_\_\_\_ decides proper placement of fields, defines relationships, and identifies users' access privileges.*
- A. Database Analyst
  - B. Database Programmer
  - C. Database Manager
  - D. Database Administrator
68. Yang manakah di antara berikut BUKAN sejenis semakan kesahihan?  
*Which one of these is NOT a validity check?*
- A. Check digit
  - B. Numeric check
  - C. Completeness check
  - D. Information check
69. Apakah kamus data?  
*What is a data dictionary?*
- A. A collection of related records stored on disk.
  - B. A collection of simple, English-like statements that allow users to specify data to display, print or store.
  - C. Data about each file in database and each field within those files.
  - D. Procedures that keep data current.
70. Apakah pangkalan data pelbagai dimensi?  
*What is a multidimensional database?*
- A. Stores data in dimensions and allows user to analyze any view of data.
  - B. A program that stores data relationship within specialized terminology.
  - C. A program that retrieves records that match criteria entered in form fields.
  - D. A program that retrieves data in tables that consists of rows and columns.
71. Informasi ialah \_\_\_\_\_.  
*Information is \_\_\_\_\_.*
- A. a data that is organized and meaningful
  - B. a raw fact
  - C. a combination of one or more characters
  - D. a group of related fields

72. Apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan kesahihan data?

*What is data integrity?*

- A. A collection of data organized so that users can access, retrieve and use it.
- B. A degree to which data is correct.
- C. A combination of one or more characters.
- D. A process of comparing data with set of rules.

73. \_\_\_\_\_ merupakan proses penerimaan maklumat seperti halaman Web kepada sebuah komputer daripada mana-mana pelayan di Internet.

*\_\_\_\_\_ is the process of receiving information, such as a Web page, onto a computer from a server on the Internet.*

- A. Subscribing
- B. Downloading
- C. Unsubscribing
- D. Uploading

74. Yang manakah di antara berikut tidak tergolong dalam lapan kategori asas laman web?

*Which one of these does not belong to the eight basic types of website?*

- I. Portal
- II. News
- III. Auction
- IV. Anime

- A. I and II
- B. I, II and IV
- C. III and IV
- D. All of the above

75. Apakah contoh-contoh format grafik yang sering digunakan di Internet?

*What are the typical graphic formats used for the web?*

- I. BMP
- II. JPEG
- III. GIF
- IV. WAV

- A. I and II
- B. I, II and III
- C. II and IV
- D. All of the above

76. Pilih kenyataan yang SALAH mengenai IP dan DNS?  
*Which one of the following statements is FALSE regarding IP and DNS?*
- A. We can access a website by entering its IP number into the browser address bar.
  - B. DNS stands for Digital Name System.
  - C. The DNS server help translate a website URL address to its unique IP address.
  - D. The server assigns a unique IP number to each client.
77. Asal-usul Internet bermula dari \_\_\_\_\_, sejenis rangkaian yang berfungsi pada tahun 1969; menghubungkan saintis dan ahli akademik di Amerika Syarikat.  
*The Internet has its roots in \_\_\_\_\_, a network that became functional in 1969, linking scientific and academic researchers across the United States.*
- A. Bulletin board.
  - B. ARPANET.
  - C. NSFNET.
  - D. INTRANET.
78. Yang manakah di antara berikut TIDAK terkandung di dalam satu URL yang lengkap?  
*A complete URL DOES NOT contain which of the following?*
- A. Author.
  - B. Server.
  - C. Protocol.
  - D. Path.
79. Berikut merupakan contoh-contoh topologi rangkaian, KECUALI.  
*The following are network topologies, EXCEPT.*
- A. TRIANGLE
  - B. STAR
  - C. BUS
  - D. RING
80. Apakah itu pelayar Web?  
*What is a Web browser?*
- A. A program that allows users to view Web pages.
  - B. A program that transfers data between remote proxies.
  - C. A program for accessing social networking sites.
  - D. A Web site that offers a variety of services from one, convenient location, usually for free.

BAHAGIAN B : BETUL (B) ATAU SALAH (S) (20 Markah)  
: *TRUE (T) OR FALSE (F) (20 Marks)*

ARAHAN : Jawab **SEMUA** soalan. Setiap soalan bernilai 1 markah.  
: Answer **ALL** questions. Each question carries 1 mark.

81. Kita boleh mengakses WiFi di mana sahaja tanpa ada sebarang kekangan.  
*We can access WiFi anywhere without any restriction.*
- A. True                      B. False
82. Kesemua sistem pengoperasian di pasaran sekarang mempunyai perisian DOS dipasang pada lapisan pertama mereka, berfungsi untuk mentafsir arahan-arahan mesin berperingkat rendah.  
*Every operating system in the market today has DOS installed in their first layer to help translate the low-level machine instructions.*
- A. True                      B. False
83. Sekarang, aplikasi yang ditulis untuk Mac OS X boleh dijalankan di Microsoft Vista tanpa perlu sebarang arahan khas, memandangkan kedua-duanya kini berkongsi platform Intel.  
*Today, an application written for Mac OS X can be executed natively under Microsoft Vista as they share the same Intel platform.*
- A. True                      B. False
84. Kelajuan capaian maksima semasa bagi Streamyx lebih pantas dari kelajuan capaian maksima untuk sambungan "dial-up".  
*Current maximum Streamyx connection speed is faster than the maximum speed of a dial-up connection.*
- A. True                      B. False
85. MySpace.com merupakan contoh tapak web bagi pertemuan sosial.  
*MySpace.com is an example of a social networking site.*
- A. True                      B. False
86. Sehingga sekarang, port USB 2.0 tidak disokong oleh komputer riba atas sebab beban bateri yang melampau.  
*Until now, a notebook cannot support USB 2.0 port as it put too much strain on the battery.*
- A. True                      B. False

87. Satu bait merupakan unit terkecil yang boleh diproses oleh sebuah komputer.  
*A byte is the smallest unit of data that a computer can process.*
- A. True                      B. False
88. DVI ialah satu contoh opsyen sambungan port bagi grafik kad.  
*DVI is an example of a connection port for a graphic card.*
- A. True                      B. False
89. Simbol berkelip pada skrin yang menunjukkan di mana aksara seterusnya yang telah ditaip akan muncul dikenali sebagai titik sisipan.  
*The blinking symbol on the screen that indicates where the next character typed will be displayed is known as the insertion point.*
- A. True                      B. False
90. Para pengguna yang melanggan akaun storan cakera keras atas talian boleh menyimpan fail seperti mana mereka menyimpan fail di cakera keras mereka sendiri.  
*Users who subscribe to an online storage account can store files on the Internet hard disk in the same manner as they store files on their local hard disk.*
- A. True                      B. False
91. Kebanyakan pengguna memilih untuk mengguna DVD boleh diformat daripada DVD boleh direkod.  
*Instead of recordable DVDs, most users work with reformatable DVDs.*
- A. True                      B. False
92. Antaramuka pengguna mengawal bagaimana data serta arahan diinputkan ke dalam sistem dan bagaimana informasi dipaparkan ke skrin.  
*User interface controls how data and instructions are entered into the system and how information is displayed on the screen.*
- A. True                      B. False
93. “Warm boot” merujuk kepada proses menghidupkan semula komputer yang sedang terpasang.  
*Warm boot refers to the process of restarting a computer that is currently powered on.*
- A. True                      B. False
94. Kamera web ialah sejenis perkakasan output.  
*A webcam is an output device.*
- A. True                      B. False

95. Monitor LCD mempunyai tapak cetakan yang lebih besar berbanding dengan monitor CRT.  
*LCD monitors have a bigger footprint than CRT monitors.*
- A. True                      B. False
96. Sebuah rumus di dalam hampan elektronik berkemungkinan untuk mengandungi kombinasi alamat sel, operator, nilai serta fungsi.  
*In a spreadsheet, a formula may contains a combination of cell addresses, operators, values and functions.*
- A. True                      B. False
97. Prosedur-prosedur yang memastikan data yang disimpan sentiasa terkini ialah menambah rekod, menukar rekod serta memadam rekod.  
*The procedures that keep data current are adding records, changing records and deleting records.*
- A. True                      B. False
98. Untuk mengemaskini data, kita perlu menambah rekod baru, menukar rekod-rekod sedia ada, serta mengintegrasikan kesemua rekod.  
*To maintain data, we have to add record, change existing records, and integrate records.*
- A. True                      B. False
99. Nama domain ialah alamat Protokol Internet versi teks.  
*Domain name is a text version of an Internet protocol (IP) address.*
- A. True                      B. False
100. TCP/IP ialah sebuah piawaian rangkaian yang memastikan kesahihan data semasa ia dihantar melalui sesuatu rangkaian.  
*TCP/IP is a network standard that ensures data integrity while the data travels along the network.*
- A. True                      B. False





UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK  
94300 Kota Samarahan  
Sarawak

**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

**TAMADUN ISLAM DAN TAMADUN ASIA**  
(Islamic Civilization and Asia Civilization)

**SSX 0012**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2007/2008
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 80	Tarikh (Date)	: 29 Oktober 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 – 3.30 petang
Tempat (Place)	: DK 2 DP A DPB Ex- CAIS	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 1 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Juna Liau		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan  
(Instructions)

1. Answer ALL questions.

**Bahagian A**

1. Manakah antara istilah berikut membawa maksud yang sama dengan perkataan *civilization* dalam Bahasa Inggeris

- |                |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|
| I. hadharah    | III. umran        |
| II. madaniyyah | IV. civitas       |
| A. I           | C. II, III, IV    |
| B. I, II       | D. I, II, III, IV |

2. Soalan 2 adalah berdasarkan pernyataan di bawah.

“Aspek pencapaian kebendaan (*material*) adalah ukuran bagi menentukan masyarakat itu bertamadun atau sebaliknya”.

Tamadun yang dimaksudkan ialah tamadun...

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| A. Islam | C. China |
| B. Barat | D. Jepun |

3. Manakah antara berikut **BUKAN** faktor kelahiran dan kejayaan tamadun?

- |   |           |
|---|-----------|
| I. Politik yang kukuh   |           |
| II. Kedudukan yang strategik                                  |           |
| III. Rangsangan peribadi                                      |           |
| IV. Toleransi dan reaksi yang dingin terhadap moral dan nilai |           |
| A. I, II  | C. I, III |
| B. III, IV  | D. II, IV |

4. Soalan 4 berdasarkan pernyataan di bawah.

- Enggan menerima perubahan dari barat
- Penindasan dan kezaliman
- Rasuah dan pembaziran

Pernyataan di atas telah menyumbang kepada kejatuhan tamadun...

- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| A. China | C. India  |
| B. Jepun | D. Melayu |

5. Berikut merupakan pusat-pusat Tamadun Melayu sebelum kedatangan Islam di Nusantara **KECUALI**
- A. Lembah Bujang, Kedah      C. Melaka, Tanah Melayu  
B. Srivijaya, Palembang      D. Majapahit, Pulau Jawa
6. Pertembungan Tamadun China dengan Tamadun India menyebabkan India mempelajari perkara-perkara berikut daripada China **KECUALI**
- A. pengetahuan membuat kertas      C. pengetahuan membuat bahan letupan  
B. penggunaan kompas      D. penanaman padi
7. Interaksi antara Tamadun India dengan Tamadun China telah mewujudkan perkara-perkara berikut dipelajari oleh China **KECUALI**
- A. penyebaran ajaran Buddha      C. seni drama dan tarian  
B. seni mempertahankan diri      D. teknologi pengeluaran gula daripada tebu
8. Faktor utama yang menentukan jangka hayat sesebuah tamadun ialah
- A. kedudukan yang strategik      C. kehalusan budi bahasa  
B. pencapaian materialistik      D. politik yang kukuh
9. Penemuan batu-batu bersurat membuktikan bahasa Melayu merupakan \_\_\_\_\_ bagi kerajaan di Kepulauan Melayu.
- I. bahasa rasmi      III. bahasa tertua di nusantara  
II. bahasa pemerintahan      IV. bahasa wahana pembentukan Tamadun Melayu
- A. I      C. III, IV  
B. I, III      D. semua di atas

10. Ibn Qayyim iaitu salah seorang pengkaji sejarah dan peradaban Islam menyatakan konsep \_\_\_\_\_ dibahagikan kepada empat kategori iaitu untuk melawan hawa nafsu, melawan syaitan, melawan golongan munafik dan melawan tentera-tentera musuh.

Konsep yang dimaksudkan ialah

- |          |               |
|----------|---------------|
| A. puasa | C. sembahyang |
| B. jihad | D. berzikir   |
11. Terdapat beberapa struktur budaya yang perlu dijadikan tonggak dalam rangka menjadikan Islam Hadhari sebagai sumber kebangkitan ummah. Antaranya ialah
- |            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| I. akidah  | III. syariah |
| II. akhlak | IV. maruah   |
- |               |                  |
|---------------|------------------|
| A. I, II      | C. II, III, IV   |
| B. I, II, III | D. semua di atas |
12. Konsep-konsep berikut terdapat di kalangan masyarakat peribumi di Sarawak seperti *ngeruyud* (Lun Bawang), *senguyun* (Kenyah) dan *bedurok* (Iban) yang melambangkan sikap...
- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| A. bekerjasama | C. bersatu-padu |
| B. bersabar    | D. bertoleransi |
13. Menurut Wolters (1967); Harrison dan O'Connor (1969); Hall (1985) dan Reid (1988) \_\_\_\_\_ antara masyarakat peribumi di Borneo dengan masyarakat tenggara Afrika, Negara China dan India telah lama wujud.
- |                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. hubungan perdagangan | C. hubungan agama       |
| B. hubungan politik     | D. hubungan intelektual |
14. Soalan 14 adalah berdasarkan pernyataan di bawah.
- “Alam sekitar merupakan anugerah Tuhan”.
- Persamaan idea tentang alam sekitar terdapat dalam agama berikut **KECUALI**
- |             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| A. Kristian | C. Islam  |
| B. Hindu    | D. Buddha |

15. Kewujudan komuniti masyarakat Baba dan Nyonya terutamanya di Melaka merupakan salah satu hasil interaksi Tamadun Melayu yang ketara dari segi kebudayaan, di mana berlaku penyerapan budaya Melayu dari aspek

A. pakaian  
B. kesenian  
C. bahasa dan pertuturan  
D. semua di atas

16. Agama Shinto Jepun menyembah Tuhan yang dipanggil...

A. Kami  
B. Kamu  
C. Sami  
D. Uji

17. Soalan 17 adalah berdasarkan pernyataan di bawah.

X merupakan asas ajaran Buddha yang terdiri daripada Empat Kebenaran Yang Mulia dan Jalan Lapan Lapis Yang Mulia.

X paling tepat diwakili oleh konsep...

A. Dhamma  
B. Dukkha  
C. Marga  
D. Karma

18. Islam adalah agama Persekutuan seperti yang diperuntukkan di dalam Perlembagaan Malaysia seperti berikut:

A. Setiap individu dalam negara beragama Islam  
B. Islam menjadi agama majoriti penduduk Malaysia  
C. Raja dan sultan adalah ketua agama bagi setiap negeri di dalam Persekutuan  
D. Pelaksanaan pentadbiran undang-undang Islam terletak di bawah kerajaan Persekutuan

19. Tamadun Barat merupakan tamadun yang berteraskan kepada pemikiran dan falsafah ...

A. Tamadun Yunani sahaja  
B. Tamadun Rom sahaja  
C. Tamadun Rom dan Sparta  
D. Tamadun Yunani dan Rom

20. Dalam konteks negara kita tanggungjawab menjaga kebersihan alam sekitar adalah tanggungjawab...
- A. majlis perbandaran tempatan
  - B. sekolah
  - C. pihak bukan kerajaan
  - D. semua pihak
21. Manakah antara bentuk pengklonan berikut yang ditolak oleh agama Islam, Hindu dan Kristian?
- A. pengklonan bijirin
  - B. pengklonan fauna
  - C. pengklonan flora
  - D. pengklonan manusia
22. Label di bawah adalah sinonim dengan globalisasi dalam bentuk ...
- “COCA-COLA, MCDONALD, HARD ROCK I, DISNEYLAND”
- A. budaya makan/minum dan hiburan
  - B. budaya fesyen dan makan/minum
  - C. budaya muzik dan hiburan
  - D. budaya kerja dan bahasa
23. Kesignifikanan Tamadun Jepun dalam konteks pembinaan Tamadun Malaysia boleh digambarkan melalui pengurusan berikut
- A. Quality Control Circle (QCC)
  - B. Total Quality Management (TQM)
  - C. KAIZEN
  - D. Semua di atas
24. Seni kehidupan dan kemasyarakatan peribumi yang istimewa dan menarik di Sabah digambarkan dalam perkara-perkara **KECUALI**
- A. tamu
  - B. kampung air
  - C. pesta menuai
  - D. mencari mutiara
25. Globalisasi ekonomi adalah merupakan salah satu daripada dimensi globalisasi yang memberikan kesan seperti di bawah **KECUALI**
- A. menghilangkan dasar keadilan dalam ekonomi
  - B. meletakkan jurang perbezaan ekonomi yang jauh antara negara miskin dan kaya
  - C. pasaran terbuka dan perdagangan bebas tanpa dikawal oleh nila-nilai sahsiah murni
  - D. menggunakan peraturan ekonomi yang berbeza mengikut tahap kemajuan sesebuah negara bagi mendapatkan keseimbangan

26. *Umai* dan *tebaloi* adalah dua jenis makanan tradisional yang terkenal di kalangan masyarakat \_\_\_\_\_ di Sarawak.
- A. Bajau  
B. Bisaya  
C. Kedayan  
D. Melanau
27. Nilai-nilai berikut termasuk dalam konsep cinta sejagat **KECUALI**
- A. murah hati  
B. sikap kemanusiaan  
C. kesabaran dan ketabahan  
D. kasih kepada ahli keluarga
28. Aspek sikap \_\_\_\_\_ adalah penting dalam proses interaksi antara tamadun dalam suasana aman.
- A. golongan bangsawan  
B. golongan ulama  
C. golongan pemimpin  
D. golongan pedagang
29. Akta \_\_\_\_\_ menetapkan bahawa Bahasa Melayu merupakan bahasa pengantar utama sistem pendidikan negara, dari sekolah rendah hinggalah ke peringkat pengajian tinggi.
- A. Pendidikan 1951  
B. Pendidikan 1961  
C. Pendidikan 1971  
D. Pendidikan 1981
30. Menurut Perlembagaan Malaysia, peribumi atau bumiputera diertikan sebagai anak watan dan merujuk kepada ...
- I Orang Melayu  
II Orang Asli  
III Peribumi Sabah  
IV Peribumi Sarawak
- A. I  
B. I, II  
C. I, II, III  
D. I, II, III, IV
31. Bagi hukum adat masyarakat Kadazan-Dusun \_\_\_\_\_ mempunyai tujuan untuk mewujudkan ketenteraman dan keharmonian setiap anggota masyarakat setempat.
- A. *tulah*  
B. *sogit*  
C. *punan*  
D. *pantang*

32. Terdapat tiga perkara penting dalam kehidupan masyarakat Cina **KECUALI**

- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| A. kelahiran   | C. persaraan |
| B. perkahwinan | D. kematian  |

33. Soalan 33 merujuk kepada pernyataan di bawah.

- Kerajaan Melayu terawal dan tertua di Malaysia
- Muncul menjelang kurun ke-5 Masehi
- Terkenal sebagai tempat persinggahan pedagang

Kerajaan yang dimaksudkan ialah ...

- |                           |                       |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Kerajaan Lembah Bujang | C. Kerajaan Srivijaya |
| B. Kerajaan Kutei         | D. Kerajaan Chih-Tuh  |

34. Berikut adalah faktor-faktor yang telah mencetuskan imperialisme Jepun **KECUALI ...**

- |                                  |                                |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. Pemodenan tentera Jepun       | C. Ancaman serangan dari China |
| B. Keperluan ekonomi dan pasaran | D. Pengaruh agama Shinto       |

35. Tembok Besar China yang dibina pada kurun ke 7 S.M. bertujuan untuk ...

- |               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| A. peperangan | C. kesenian |
| B. pertahanan | D. keegoan  |

36. Proses sosialisasi dan pembudayaan masyarakat Melayu yang berbunyi “Bawa rasmi padi, makin berisi semakin tunduk. Jangan bawa rasmi jagung, makin berisi makin tegak” adalah berbentuk ....

- |               |          |
|---------------|----------|
| A. pantun     | C. syair |
| B. peribahasa | D. sajak |



37. Apakah matlamat Dasar Ekonomi Baru (DEB)?

- I Menyediakan masyarakat ke arah ekonomi moden
- II Menghapuskan kemiskinan tanpa mengira kaum
- III Menghapuskan saki baki kolonialisme
- IV Menyusun semula masyarakat

- A. I, II
- B. III, IV
- C. I, III
- D. II, IV

38. Wawasan 2020 menggariskan cabaran-cabaran berikut **KECUALI** ...

- A. memupuk dan membina masyarakat makmur.
- B. menjamin sebuah masyarakat yang adil dan saksama ekonominya.
- C. mewujudkan masyarakat penyayang dan berbudaya penyayang.
- D. Membina masyarakat yang statik dan saintifik.

39. Istilah *Tuai Rumah* (Iban), *Huguan Pogun* (Kadazan) dan *Batin* (Temuan) melambangkan sistem \_\_\_\_\_ masyarakat peribumi di Malaysia.

- A. perbomohan
- B. kepimpinan
- C. kesenian
- D. keilmuan

40. Soalan 40 adalah berdasarkan pernyataan di bawah.

- Dipengaruhi oleh zen Buddhisme
- Terjelma dari rutin harian
- Menggambarkan keharmonian antara syurga, bumi dan manusia

Pernyataan di atas melambangkan seni \_\_\_\_\_ masyarakat Jepun.

- A. gubahan bunga (*ikebana*)
- B. pertahanan diri (*sumo*)
- C. meminum teh (*chado*)
- D. persembahan teater (*kabuki*)

41. Istilah “bumi, bakti, budi” adalah bentuk peminjaman bahasa \_\_\_\_\_ ke dalam Bahasa Melayu.

- A. Tamil
- B. Sanskrit
- C. Arab
- D. Telegu

42. “Ia adalah satu proses dan tindakan politik yang melintasi perbatasan wilayah negara”.

Kenyataan di atas adalah merujuk kepada fenomena yang dinamakan sebagai ...

- |             |                         |
|-------------|-------------------------|
| A. dominasi | C. penyalahwilayahan    |
| B. hegemoni | D. penstrukturan semula |
43. Ilmu Sains Tabie (Semulajadi) menurut falsafah Islam terdiri daripada cabang ilmu berikut **KECUALI**
- |            |                |
|------------|----------------|
| A. biologi | C. fizik       |
| B. kimia   | D. antropologi |
44. Al-Farabi dan Al-Haitham merupakan sarjana sains Islam yang terkenal dalam bidang ...
- |              |           |
|--------------|-----------|
| A. algebra   | C. fizik  |
| B. perubatan | D. botani |
45. Air meliputi \_\_\_\_\_ daripada permukaan bumi.
- |        |        |
|--------|--------|
| A. 61% | C. 81% |
| B. 71% | D. 91% |
46. Secara saintifik, sebarang bunyi yang melebihi \_\_\_\_\_ dibesel (Db) merupakan bentuk pencemaran bunyi.
- |       |       |
|-------|-------|
| A. 60 | C. 80 |
| B. 70 | D. 90 |
47. Perundangan berkaitan alam sekitar di Malaysia digambarkan oleh akta-akta berikut **KECUALI**
- |                                  |                           |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Akta Racun Makhluk Perosak    | C. Akta Orang-orang Asli  |
| B. Akta Keselamatan Dalam Negeri | D. Akta Kerajaan Tempatan |
48. Apakah hubungan di antara tamadun dan budaya? Kedua-duanya adalah ...
- |                    |                              |
|--------------------|------------------------------|
| A. ciptaan manusia | C. ciptaan manusia dan Tuhan |
| B. ciptaan Tuhan   | D. ciptaan alam semulajadi   |

49. Konsep \_\_\_\_\_ berasal daripada perkataan Yunani yang bermaksud dominasi oleh satu kelompok terhadap kelompok yang lainnya, dengan atau tanpa ancaman kekerasan, sehingga idea-idea yang diketengahkan oleh kelompok dominan diterima sebagai sesuatu yang wajar oleh kelompok yang didominasi.
- A. globalisasi  
B. kolonialisasi  
C. hegemoni  
D. manipulasi
50. Dalam masyarakat Melayu upacara kitaran hidup (*the rites of passage*) menggabungkan unsur \_\_\_\_\_ dan \_\_\_\_\_ pada hampir setiap tahap dalam kitaran hidup.
- I. upacara  
II. agama  
C. III nilai  
D. IV adat
- A. I, II  
B. III, IV  
C. I, IV  
D. II, IV
51. Susun prinsip Islam Hadhari berikut dengan betul.
- I. Penguasaan ilmu pengetahuan  
II. Rakyat berjiwa merdeka  
III. Kerajaan adil dan beramanah  
IV. Keimanan dan ketaqwaan kepada Ilahi
- A. I, II, III, IV  
B. I, II, IV, III  
C. IV, III, II, I  
D. III, IV, I, II
52. John Crawford, Hamka dan S. Naquib al-Attas mengatakan bahawa Islam mula-mula disebarkan ke Alam Melayu melalui pedagang ...
- A. Arab  
B. India  
C. China  
D. Korea
53. Manifestasi ketuhanan agama Kristian menekankan konsep \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Trinity  
B. Politiesme  
C. Tuhan Yang Esa  
D. kelahiran semula

54. Sejarah negara Malaysia telah mencatatkan bahawa negara kita pernah diduduki oleh manusia sejak beberapa zaman. Kronologi yang betul ialah ...

- I. Zaman Logam
- II. Zaman Mesolitik

- III. Zaman Neolitik
- IV. Zaman Paleolitik

- A. I, II, III, IV
- B. IV, III, II, I

- C. I, III, II, IV
- D. II, III, I, IV

55. Ekonomi masyarakat Alam Melayu sebelum kedatangan penjajah Barat di kenali sebagai \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. ekonomi maritim
- B. ekonomi perdagangan

- C. ekonomi sara diri
- D. ekonomi global

### **Bahagian B**

56. Menurut Islam, keluarga merupakan sebuah institusi yang amat penting kerana keluarga merupakan kesatuan masyarakat kecil yang menjadi asas dalam pembentukan masyarakat.

(A=Betul, B=Salah)

57. Interaksi antara Tamadun China dengan Tamadun Melayu telah melibatkan kemajuan dalam teknologi dan kebendaan serta pemikiran beragama.

(A=Betul, B=Salah)

58. Penjajahan Barat mempunyai kesan sedikit ke atas masyarakat Islam dan Asia khususnya dalam aspek ekonomi, politik dan nilai budayanya.

(A=Betul, B=Salah)

59. Rasulullah telah memperkenalkan konsep pendidikan seumur hidup, belajar dan mencari ilmu sepanjang hayat tanpa mengira antara lelaki dan wanita.

(A=Betul, B=Salah)

60. Sikap ingin mewujudkan saling berinteraksi dengan tamadun lain merupakan rangsangan kepada kehidupan bertamadun. Sikap ini melambangkan sikap terbuka untuk menerima nilai-nilai yang baik daripada tamadun lain dan seterusnya membantu kepada kemunculan tamadun baru.

(A=Betul, B=Salah)

61. Semasa Dinasti Brooke dan penjajahan British, penyebaran agama Kristian telah digiatkan di kalangan orang Iban, Bidayuh, Bisaya, Kenyah, Kayan, Kelabit yang rata-ratanya tinggal di kawasan pedalaman dan Melanau yang tinggal agak jauh dari pantai.  
(A=Betul, B=Salah)
62. Arus globalisasi telah mengecilkan dunia dan membawa masyarakat peribumi ke arah dunia tanpa sempadan. Walau bagaimanapun, globalisasi hanya memberi kesan negatif kepada masyarakat berkenaan.  
(A=Betul, B=Salah)
63. Antara seni kraf yang diwarisi masyarakat Orang Asli ialah anyaman, manik-manik dan pertukangan kayu. Anyaman merupakan kesenian yang tertua jika dibandingkan dengan kesenian lain kerana hampir semua masyarakat Orang Asli mewarisi kesenian ini.  
(A=Betul, B=Salah)
64. Kekeliruan maksud jihad juga berpunca dari sikap setengah-setengah umat Islam yang berlainan mazhab dan ideologi politiknya sanggup melakukan kekerasan dan kekejaman antara satu sama lain atas alasan berjihad.  
(A=Betul, B=Salah)
65. Mengikut Akta Kualiti Alam Sekitar Malaysia (1974), alam sekitar atau persekitaran bermaksud faktor-faktor fizikal yang mengelilingi kehidupan manusia seperti tanah, air, udara, iklim, bunyi, bau, rasa, faktor-faktor biologi dan juga fakta-fakta sosial.  
(A=Betul, B=Salah)
66. Dalam mendokong prinsip Islam Hadhari, kedudukan dan pembelaan hak ke atas golongan minoriti diabaikan.  
(A=Betul, B=Salah)
67. Rukun Negara (1971) telah dirangka sebagai ideologi negara agar rakyat Malaysia memiliki sistem pertahanan yang berasaskan prinsip-prinsip yang dipersetujui bersama.  
(A=Betul, B=Salah)

68. Jurang kesamarataan yang luas tidak boleh menggugat perpaduan kaum di Malaysia.  
(A=Betul, B=Salah)
69. Menurut penemuan di Pulau Burung dan Lembah Pedas, Sabah telah lama dihuni oleh manusia zaman batu.  
(A=Betul, B=Salah)
70. Kegiatan memburu (dan memenggal) kepala atau *ngayau* dalam masyarakat Iban, Kayan, Kenyah dan masyarakat peribumi lain di Borneo tradisional dilandaskan oleh nilai, falsafah sosial dan keagamaan yang tinggi dan mendalam.  
(A=Betul, B=Salah)
71. Kautilya dan Samkara adalah contoh tokoh Tamadun India manakala al-Farabi, al-Mawardi, al-Ghazali dan Ibn Khaldun adalah tokoh Tamadun Melayu.  
(A=Betul, B=Salah)
72. Matlamat paling utama pendidikan dalam tamadun-tamadun tradisional Islam dan Asia adalah pembinaan sifat-sifat seseorang dan proses pengajaran ilmu mempunyai kaitan rapat dengan matlamat murni ini.  
(A=Betul, B=Salah)
73. Perkembangan pesat dalam bidang kesenian, kesusasteraan, sains dan matematik dalam Tamadun India berlaku pada Zaman Gupta.  
(A=Betul, B=Salah)
74. Gagasan perdagangan tanpa sempadan merupakan salah satu bentuk fenomena penjajahan baru dari segi ekonomi.  
(A=Betul, B=Salah)
75. Salah satu punca berlaku krisis alam sekitar ialah kegagalan manusia hidup secara harmoni dengan alam sekitar semulajadi.  
(A=Betul, B=Salah)
76. Perlembagaan persekutuan mengiktiraf akan adanya undang-undang adat yang terlaksana di kalangan masyarakat bumiputera tetapi undang-undang tersebut tidak boleh mengatasi Perlembagaan Persekutuan.  
(A=Betul, B=Salah)

77. Persekutuan Tanah Melayu (Malaya) mencapai kemerdekaan pada 31 Ogos 1957 sementara persetujuan Sabah dan Sarawak menjadi ahli Persekutuan Tanah Melayu telah membentuk Persekutuan Malaysia pada 17 September 1963.  
(A=Betul, B=Salah)
78. Misi Islam Hadhari adalah “Untuk menjadikan Malaysia sebagai sebuah Negara Islam Contoh, iaitu sebuah negara maju mengikut acuan sendiri”.  
(A=Betul, B=Salah)
79. Perbezaan warna kulit, rupa paras, bangsa, budaya dan bahasa tidak boleh dijadikan alasan untuk menghina orang lain kerana apa yang membezakan manusia ialah ketaqwaan dan keimanannya.  
(A=Betul, B=Salah)
80. Menurut Ibn Khaldun, kemerosotan sesebuah tamadun disebabkan oleh putaran sejarah. Pada awalnya, ia berjaya kerana mengamalkan nilai-nilai murni, tetapi selepas mencapai kejayaan, nilai-nilai tersebut merosot kerana limpahan kemewahan dan penyelewengan.  
(A=Betul, B=Salah)



**UNIT PEPERIKSAAN  
FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**

**SENARAI KURSUS  
FAKULTI**

**PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR  
SEMESTER 1 SESI 2007/2008**



UNIT PEPERIKSAAN FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL  
KERTAS SOALAN BAGI SEMESTER 1 SESI 2007/2008

KURSUS FAKULTI

Bil	Kod & Nama Kursus	Pensyarah / Penyelaras Kursus
1	SSF 1014 / Pengantar Antropologi dan Sosiologi	Prof. Madya Dr. Hew Cheng Sim
2	SSF 1023 / Psikologi Kontemporari	Elena Gregoria Chai Chin Fern
3	SSF 1033 / Pengenalan Sejarah Sosial Malaysia	Prof Madya Dr Andrew Aeria
4	SSF 1044 / Ekonomi Moden	Wong Swee Kiong
5	SSF 1053 / Pengenalan Sains Politik	Dr Neilson Ilan Mersat
6	SSF 1063 / Statistik untuk Sains Sosial	Haslina bt. Hashim
7	SSF 1073 / Komunikasi dan Masyarakat	Kelvin Egay John
8	SSF 2014 / Kaedah Penyelidikan Sains Sosial	Dr. John Phoa Chui Leong



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK  
94300 Kota Samarahan  
Sarawak

FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL  
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

**INTRODUCTION TO ANTHROPOLOGY AND  
SOCIOLOGY**  
(Pengenalan Antropologi dan Sosiologi)

**SSF 1014**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1 Sesi 2007/2008
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 40	Tarikh (Date)	: 6 <sup>th</sup> November 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40 %	Masa (Time)	: 3.00 – 5.00 pm
Tempat (Place)	: DK CTF1 West Campus	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 hours
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Professor Nancy White Associate Prof. Dr. Hew Cheng Sim		
No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No)	:		

- Arahan  
(Instructions)
1. Answer **ALL** questions in the space provided.
  2. Write your answers either in **MALAY** or **ENGLISH**.

1. Briefly describe the political and economic systems of foraging peoples. (2 marks)

2. Name TWO (2) ways that people have developed over the centuries to intensify food production through higher yields. (1 mark)

(a)

(b)

3. Name THREE (3) major thinkers in sociology and identify what each is well-known for. (4 ½ marks)

(a)

(b)

(c)

4. What is the main argument of sociobiologist like Edward Wilson?

(2 marks)

5. Explain the difference between 'reflex action' and 'instinct'.  
Do human beings have reflex action or instinct or both?

(2 ½ marks)

6. Jean Piaget spent most of his life studying children in Switzerland. Briefly outline Piaget's FOUR (4) stages of cognitive development .

(4 marks)

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

7. Elisabeth Kubler-Ross (1987) outlined FIVE (5) stages of death and dying. What are they?

(2 ½ marks)

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

(e)

8. Give THREE (3) characteristics of modern societies.

(3 marks)

(a)

(b)

(c)

9. Explain the terms 'First', 'Second' and 'Third World' and give an example of each. Why are the terms 'First', 'Second' and 'Third World' controversial?

(4 marks)

10. Name THREE (3) Newly Industrialising Countries (NICs).

(1 ½ marks)

11. Briefly explain ethnomethodology.

(2 marks)

12. Society is divided into strata/divisions. Name THREE (3) ways in which society is stratified.

(1 ½ marks)

(a)

(b)

(c)

13. What is the difference between SEX and GENDER? Describe THREE (3) ways in which children are socialized into female and male identities.

(5 marks)

14. a. Name the father of modern psychology.

b. He pioneered a technique known as psychoanalysis. Explain what is involved in this technique of psychoanalysis.

(2 marks)

15. Most people in society are heterosexual. However, there are many different sexual identities amongst human beings. Name FIVE (5) other types of sexualities and give a brief explanation of each.

(2 ½ marks)





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Sarawak

**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
*(Faculty of Social Sciences)*

**PSIKOLOGI KONTEMPORARI**  
*(Contemporary Psychology)*

**SSF1023**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2007/2008
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 50	Tarikh (Date)	: 6 November 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 11.00 pagi – 1.00 petang
Tempat (Place)	: DK 6 & BS 13	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Elena Gregoria Chai		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan  
(Instructions)

1. Answer ALL questions.
2. Write your answers in the space provided.
3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.
4. Dictionary is provided.

1. The presence of others sometimes improves performance and at other times, diminishes the quality of performance. By using Zajonc's (1980) social facilitation theory explain this phenomenon.

(8 marks)

2. Describe the major features of Kohlberg's (1967) stages of moral development below and provide an example of each.

(12 marks)

a. Pre-conventional stage

b. Conventional stage

c. Post conventional stage

3. a. Explain why the “foot-in-the-door” technique can work.

(2 marks)

b. Explain the “low-ball” and the “that’s-not-all” techniques for inducing compliance.

(4 marks)

4. A stranger approaches you on the street and asks you to help him call a tow-truck for his car which has broken down. Identify and discuss THREE (3) characteristics of the stranger that might affect the likelihood of you providing help.

(12 marks)

5. A professor assigns students to complete a group project but is concerned about the possibility of social loafing. Define social loafing and describe TWO (2) strategies the professor might use to minimise it.

(12 marks)



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK  
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Sarawak

**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

**Pengenalan Sejarah Sosial Malaysia**  
(Introduction to Malaysian Social History)

**SSF 1033**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2007/2008
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 60	Tarikh (Date)	: 7 November 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 12.00 – 2.00 petang
Tempat (Place)	: DK 1 DK 2	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: PM Dr. Andrew Aeria		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

- Arahan**  
(Instructions)
1. Answer **ALL** questions.
  2. Write your answers in the spaces provided.
  3. Answer in **ENGLISH** only.

1. Explain the meaning of history.

(3 marks)

2. Why is it important to always include a historical perspective when studying social science phenomena?

(5 marks)



3. Why are there so few women featured in Malaysian history?

(3 marks)

4. Were the Portuguese the first foreign power to colonise the Malay peninsula? Explain your answer.

(5 marks)

5. Throughout history, the Straits of Malacca have been strategically important to various political powers. Explain.

(6 marks)

6. Explain the different types of evidence used in the study of history.

(6 marks)

7. Explain why the Federation of Malaya was regarded as a historical legacy of British imperialism.

(5 marks)

8. How has colonial education policy affected ethnic relations in Malaysia?

(5 marks)

9. What factors gave rise to the proclamation of the '*Rukunegara*'?

(6 marks)

10. What factors led to Singapore's secession from the Federation of Malaya in August 1965?

(5 marks)

11. Did the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) play any role in the struggle for Malayan independence? Explain your answer.

(5 marks)

12. Describe TWO (2) key issues Malaysia has to deal with currently if the country is to ensure equitable development for all.

(6 marks)



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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

**EKONOMI MODEN**  
(Modern Economics)

**SSF1044**

Peperiksaan : Akhir Semester : 1, Sesi 2007/2008  
(Examination)

Jumlah Markah : 50 Tarikh : 5 November 2007  
(Total Mark) (Date)

Wajaran : 40% Masa : 2.00 – 4.00 petang  
(Weightage) (Time)

Tempat : DP A Jangka masa : 2 jam  
(Place) DP C  
Ex-CAIS (Duration)

Pensyarah : Dr. Wong Swee Kiong  
(Lecturer)

No. Matrik Pelajar :  
(Student Matric No.)

Arahan  
(Instructions)

1. Answer ALL questions.
2. Section A: Choose the **BEST** answer and write your answers in Box 1 on page 7.  
Section B: Write your answers in the space provided.
3. Answer either in MALAY or ENGLISH.

**Section A**

1. Which of the following sets of events would most likely cause an increase in the price of a new house?
  - A. Higher wages for carpenters, higher wood prices, increase in consumer income, higher apartment rents, increases in population and expectation of higher house prices in the future.
  - B. Lower wages for carpenters, lower wood prices, increase in consumer income, higher apartment rents, increase in population and expectation of higher house prices in the future.
  - C. Lower wages for carpenters, higher wood prices, decrease in consumer income, higher apartment rents, decrease in population and expectation of higher house prices in the future.
  - D. Higher wages for carpenters, lower wood prices, decrease in consumer income, lower apartment rents, decrease in population and expectation of lower house prices in the future.
  
2. Consider airfares on flights between Kuching and Kuala Lumpur. When the airfare is RM250, the quantity demanded of tickets is 2,000 per week. When the airfare is RM280, the quantity demanded of tickets is 1,700 per week. Using the midpoint method, the price elasticity of demand is about \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. 1.43 and an increase in the airfare will cause airlines' total revenue to decrease.
  - B. 1.43 and an increase in the airfare will cause airlines' total revenue to increase.
  - C. 0.70 and an increase in the airfare will cause airlines' total revenue to decrease.
  - D. 0.70 and an increase in the airfare will cause airlines' total revenue to increase.
  
3. In the long run production,
  - A. inputs that were fixed in the short run remain fixed.
  - B. inputs that were fixed in the short run become variable.
  - C. inputs that were variable in the short run become fixed.
  - D. variable inputs are rarely used.

4. WSK's Radiator Company adds workers while keeping the same amount of machinery. Some workers may be underutilized because they have little work to do while waiting in line to use the machinery. When this occurs, WSK's Radiator Company encounters \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. economies of scale.
  - B. diseconomies of scale.
  - C. increasing marginal returns.
  - D. diminishing marginal returns.
5. For a large firm that produces and sells automobiles, which of the following would be a variable cost?
- A. The RM20 million payment that the firm pays each year for accounting services.
  - B. The cost of the steel that is used in producing automobiles.
  - C. The rent that the firm pays for office space in a suburb of Kuching-Serian Road.
  - D. All of the above are variable costs.
6. Suppose at the current level of output, price is greater than marginal cost ( $P > MC$ ). In the perfectly competitive market, the firm \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. is currently maximizing profit since it is charging a price higher than marginal cost.
  - B. could increase profit by lowering the level of output.
  - C. could increase profit by increasing the level of output.
  - D. cannot increase profit without raising price.

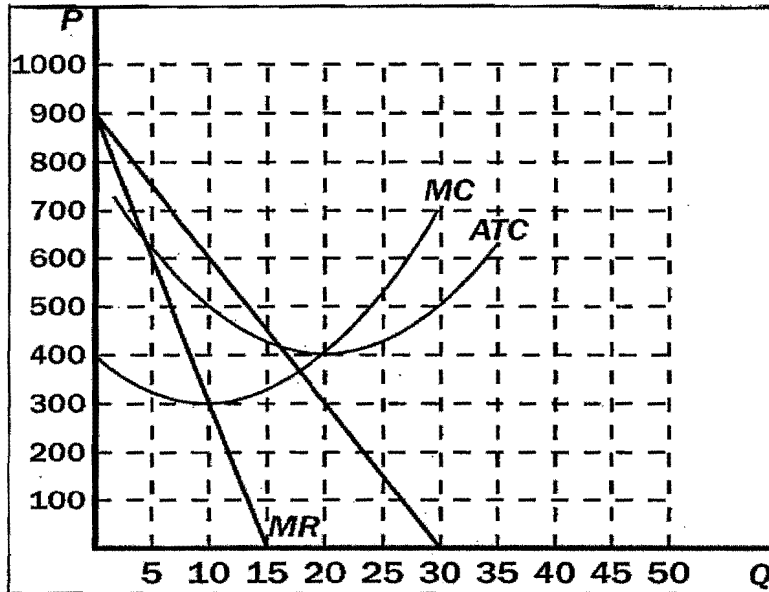


7. Customers who purchase a book from Dave's Bookstore are charged 20% more than customers who purchase the same book from the Dave's Bookstore website. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. perfect price discrimination.
  - B. price discrimination.
  - C. deadweight loss.
  - D. socially inefficient output.
8. A German company sells cameras to a retailer in Malaysia. These sales \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. have no effect on Malaysia's net exports and increase German net exports.
  - B. decrease Malaysia's net exports and increase German net exports.
  - C. increase Malaysia and German net exports.
  - D. increase Malaysia's net exports and decrease German net exports.
9. To promote good economic outcomes, policymakers should strive to enact policies that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. enhance productivity.
  - B. enhance individual market power.
  - C. result in a rapidly-growing quantity of money.
  - D. All of the above are correct.
10. The efficient scale of the firm is the quantity of output that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. maximizes marginal product.
  - B. maximizes profit.
  - C. minimizes average total cost.
  - D. minimizes average variable cost.

Questions 11 and 12 are based on Figure 1 below.

The graph in Figure 1 below depicts the cost structure for a firm in a monopolistic competitive market.

Figure 1



11. The firm in Figure 1 is monopolistically competitive. It illustrates \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the shut-down case.
  - B. a long-run economic profit.
  - C. a short-run economic profit.
  - D. a short-run loss.
12. At the profit-maximizing, or loss-minimizing, output level, the firm in this figure has total costs of approximately \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. RM2,000.
  - B. RM3,000.
  - C. RM4,000.
  - D. RM5,000.

13. When firms are said to be price takers, it implies that if a firm raises its price,
- A. buyers will go elsewhere.
  - B. buyers will pay the higher price in the short run.
  - C. competitors will also raise their prices.
  - D. firms in the industry will exercise market power.
14. Which of the following are necessary characteristics of a monopoly?
- i. The firm is the sole seller of its product.
  - ii. The firm's product does not have close substitutes.
  - iii. The firm generates a large economic profit.
  - iv. The firm is located in a small geographic market.
- A. i and ii.
  - B. i and iii.
  - C. ii and iv.
  - D. i, ii, and iii.
15. The consumer price index is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. not very useful as a measure of the cost of living.
  - B. a perfect measure of the cost of living.
  - C. a useful measure but not a perfect measure of the cost of living.
  - D. not used as a measure of the cost of living.
16. A profit-maximizing firm in a monopolistically competitive market differs from a firm in a perfectly competitive market because the firm in the monopolistically competitive market \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. can eventually earn economic profit.
  - B. has no barriers to entry.
  - C. faces a downward-sloping demand curve for its product.
  - D. faces a horizontal demand curve at the market clearing price.

17. Ahmad saved money in a savings account at his bank earning 3.5 percent interest. One year later he took his money out and noted that while his money was earning interest, prices rose 1.5 percent. What was Ahmad's interest rate?
- A. 3.5 percent nominal interest rate and a real interest rate of 5 percent.
  - B. 3.5 percent nominal interest rate and a real interest rate of 2 percent.
  - C. 5 percent nominal interest rate and a real interest rate of 3.5 percent.
  - D. 5 percent nominal interest rate and a real interest rate of 2 percent.
18. If the exchange rate is 5 Peruvian Pesos per Ringgit Malaysia and a hotel room in Peru costs 300 Pesos, how many Ringgit Malaysia do you need to get a room?
- A. RM1,500, and your purchase will increase Peru's net exports.
  - B. RM60 and your purchase will increase Peru's net exports.
  - C. RM1,500 and your purchase will have no effect on Peru's net exports.
  - D. RM60 and your purchase will have no effect on Peru's net exports.
19. Who of the following would be counted as unemployed according to official statistics?
- A. Lily, a full-time student who is not looking for work.
  - B. Jamal, who is on temporary layoff.
  - C. Lim, who has retired and is not looking for work.
  - D. All of the above would be counted as unemployed.
20. Necessities such as food and clothing tend to have \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. high price elasticities of demand and high income elasticities of demand.
  - B. high price elasticities of demand and low income elasticities of demand.
  - C. low price elasticities of demand and high income elasticities of demand.
  - D. low price elasticities of demand and low income elasticities of demand.

**Box 1: Answers for Section A**

1		6		11		16	
2		7		12		17	
3		8		13		18	
4		9		14		19	
5		10		15		20	

**Section B**

You are required to show clearly all calculations involved in deriving your answers.

1. Answer the following questions based on Table 1.

**Table 1: Labour-hour Requirement to Produce Car and Aeroplane for Japan and the United States**

Country	Labour-hours needed to make one	
	Car	Aeroplane
Japan	30	150
United States	50	200

- a. Complete the cells in Table 1a below that shows the opportunity cost of producing one car and one aeroplane in both Japan and the United States.  
(8 marks)

**Table 1a: Opportunity Cost to Produce Car and Aeroplane for Japan and the United States**

Country	Opportunity Cost to Produce One	
	Car	Aeroplane
Japan		
United States		

- b. In what production does the United States have the absolute advantage?  
(2 marks)

- c. In what production does Japan have a comparative advantage?  
(2 marks)

- d. What should Japan export if Japan and the United States were to specialize and trade based on the principle of comparative advantage? (2 marks)

- e. Suppose both Japan and the United States have 120 labour-hours a month to produce the two goods (cars and aeroplanes), what are the total number of cars and aeroplanes produced by each country respectively in 120 labour-hours? Answer this question by filling in the blanks in Table 1b. (4 marks)

Table 1b

	Amount produced in 90 hours	
	Cars	Aeroplanes
Japan		
United States		

- f. Measuring Cars on the vertical axis and Aeroplane on the horizontal axis, draw the production possibilities frontier (PPF) for the United States for 120 labour-hours' production and indicate clearly the slope of the PPF line. (5 marks)

2. Suppose a small economy produces only carrots and fish. In 2006, 20 units of carrots are sold at \$5 each, and 8 units of fish are sold at \$50 each. In 2005, the base year, the price of carrots was \$10 per unit, and the price of fish was \$75 per unit.

a. What is the nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2006?

(3 marks)

b. What is the real GDP in 2006?

(3 marks)



- c. Which measure is a better gauge of the economic well-being of a nation? Nominal GDP or real GDP? Why?

(4 marks)

- d. Discuss briefly if GDP is a perfect measure of a society's happiness or quality of life. Give THREE (3) reasons to justify your answer.

(7 marks)





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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

**Pengenalan Sains Politik**  
(Introduction to Political Science)

**SSF 1053**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Session 2007/2008
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 60	Tarikh (Date)	: 6 November 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 3.00 – 5.00 petang
Tempat (Place)	: DK 6 BS 13	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dr. Neilson Ilan Mersat		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

- Arahan  
(Instructions)
1. Choose and answer **THREE (3)** questions only.
  2. Write your answer in the booklet provided.
  3. Write your answers in **ENGLISH** or **MALAY**.

1. Give FIVE (5) reasons why political parties exist in practicing democracy.  
(20 marks)
2. All political ideologies generally share FIVE (5) similar functions. Elaborate these functions in any two political ideologies of your choice.  
(20 marks)
3. What are the FIVE (5) agents of political socialization? Explain how they influence the formation of ideal political cultures as proposed by Almond & Verba (1963).  
(20 marks)
4. Why are personality rights, political and civil rights, social and economic rights, and third generation rights are important in Malaysia?  
(20 marks)
5. Explain the relationships between the following terms: liberalism, democracy, totalitarianism, and authoritarianism.  
(20 marks)



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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

**STATISTIK UNTUK SAINS SOSIAL**  
(Statistics for Social Sciences)

**SSF 1063**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2007/2008
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 65	Tarikh (Date)	: 6 November 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 – 11.30 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: DP A DP B Ex-CAIS	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Haslina Hashim		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

**Arahan**  
(Instructions)

1. Answer **ALL** questions in the space provided.
2. Write your answers either in **MALAY** or **ENGLISH**.
3. Refer to the formula list at the last page of the question paper
4. You are allowed to used the calculator.
5. You may request for a dictionary if needed.

1. State whether each of the following constitutes a **population** or a **sample**.
- a. Credit card debts of 100 families selected from a city: \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Number of home runs hit by all major league baseball players in the 2005 season: \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Number of parole violations by all 2147 parolees in a city: \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. Amount spent on medicine by 200 senior citizens in a city: \_\_\_\_\_
  - e. Cattle owned by 100 farmers in Kedah: \_\_\_\_\_
  - f. Weekly salaries of all employees of a company: \_\_\_\_\_

(3 marks)

2. The following data shows the results of a sample survey. The letters A, B and C represent the three categories.

A	B	B	A	C	B	C	C	C	A
C	B	C	A	C	C	B	C	C	A
A	B	C	C	B	C	B	A	C	A

- a. Prepare a frequency distribution table for the above data. Calculate the relative frequencies and percentages for all categories.

(6 marks)

- b. Draw a bar graph to show the frequency distribution.

(2 marks)

- c. What is the best measure of central tendency for this type of data? Explain.

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(2 marks)

- d. Explain briefly why we need to group data in the form of frequency table.

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(2 marks)

3. The following data shows the number of restaurants in ten states in Malaysia.

44    9    10    13    18    3    29    256    12    38

- a. Calculate the mean for this set of data.

(2 marks)

- b. Calculate the median for the data given.

(2 marks)

- c. Which is the better summary measure of these data, the mean or the median? Explain.

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(2 marks)

4. A random sample of 250 juniors majoring in Psychology or Communications at a large university is selected. These students are asked whether or not they are happy with their majors. The following table shows the results of the survey. Assume that none of these 250 students is majoring in both areas.

	Happy	Unhappy
Psychology	80	20
Communications	115	35

- a. Construct a tree diagram for the table above.

(2 marks)

- b. If ONE student is selected at random from this group, find the probability that this student is ...

- i. happy with the choice of major



ii. a Psychology major

(½ mark)

(½ mark)

iii. unhappy with the choice of major given that the student is a Communication major

(½ mark)

iv. a Psychology major and is happy with that major

(½ mark)

c. Are the events 'Psychology major' and 'happy with major' independent? Explain your answer.

(2 marks)

5. A bank manager wants to know the mean amount of mortgage paid per month by home owners in Samarahan. A random sample of 66 homeowners selected from this area showed that they pay an average of RM1575 per month for their mortgages, with a standard deviation of RM215. It is known that such population is normally distributed.

- a. Find a 97% confidence interval for the mean amount of mortgage paid per month by homeowners in this area.

(5 marks)

- b. Suppose the confidence interval obtained in part 5(a) is too wide. How can the width of this interval be reduced?

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(2 marks)

- c. What is the margin of error for part 5(a)?

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(1 mark)

6. A restaurant franchise company has a policy of opening new restaurants only in areas that have a mean household income of at least \$35,000 per year. The company is currently considering an area to open a new restaurant. The company's research department took a sample of 150 households from this area and found that the mean income of the households is \$33,400 per year. The population standard deviation of income is known to be \$5400.

a. Write the null and alternative hypotheses.

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(2 marks)

b. Which distribution will you use to answer this question, the standard normal distribution or the  $t$ -distribution? Explain your answer.

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(2 marks)

c. Using the 1% significant level, would you conclude that the company should not open a restaurant in this area?

(5 marks)

7. According to the New York Times, working men spend an average of 48 minutes per day caring for their families. Assume that the time that working men currently spend per day caring for their families are normally distributed with a mean of 48 minutes and a standard deviation of 11 minutes. What is the percentage of working men spending between 30 and 73 minutes per day caring for their families?

(4 marks)

8. Table 1 shows the mean frequencies of visits (per month) by respondents for three different parks in Kuching.

**Table 1: Mean frequencies of visits (per month) for parks in Kuching**

Name of Parks	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05	
		1	2
Seri Janting	122	9.53	13.68
Pokok Sena	591	10.28	
Reservoir	221		

#### ANOVA

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	2163.549	2	1081.775	11.386	.000
Within Groups	88452.241	931	95.008		
Total	90615.790	933			

- a. Is there any significant difference between the mean frequencies of visits for the three parks? How can you tell from the table?

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(2 marks)

- b. Compare the mean frequencies of visits for the three parks. What conclusions can you make?

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(3 marks)

9. a. Will you expect a positive, zero or negative linear correlation between the two variables for each of the following examples?

i. Distance of journey and petrol consumption: \_\_\_\_\_

ii. Income earned and weight of a person: \_\_\_\_\_

iii. Price and consumption of wine: \_\_\_\_\_

iv. Price of a computer and consumption of Coke: \_\_\_\_\_

(2 marks)

- b. Draw a graph each for 9a(iii) and 9a(iv).

**Graph 9a(iii)**

**Graph 9a(iv)**



(2 marks)

c. A population data set produced the following information:

$$\begin{array}{llll} N = 460 & \Sigma x = 3920 & \Sigma y = 2650 & \Sigma xy = 26,570 \\ \Sigma x^2 = 26,570 & \text{and} & \Sigma y^2 = 39,347 & \end{array}$$

Find the linear correlation coefficient  $r$ . What can you tell about the relationship between  $x$  and  $y$  from the value that you obtained?

(8 marks)

**Formula List**

1. 
$$\text{Mean} = \frac{\text{Sum of all values}}{\text{No. of values}}$$
2. 
$$s^2 = \frac{\Sigma x^2 - (\Sigma x)^2/n}{n-1}$$
3. 
$$\sigma^2 = \frac{\Sigma x^2 - (\Sigma x)^2/N}{N}$$
2. 
$$z = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\sigma}$$
3. 
$$df = n - 1$$
4. 
$$P(A \text{ and } B) = P(A) \cdot P(B|A)$$
5. 
$$P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \text{ and } B)$$
6. 
$${}_nC_x = \frac{n!}{x! (n-x)!}$$
7. 
$${}_nP_x = \frac{n!}{(n-x)!}$$
8. 
$$E(x) = \Sigma xP(x)$$
9. 
$$\sigma = \sqrt{\Sigma x^2 P(x) - \mu^2}$$
10. 
$$P(x) = {}_nC_x \cdot p^x \cdot q^{n-x}$$
11. 
$$P(x) = \frac{\lambda^x \cdot e^{-\lambda}}{x!}$$
12. 
$$\bar{x} \pm z \cdot \sigma_x$$
13. 
$$\bar{x} \pm t \cdot s_x$$
14. 
$$SS_{xy} = \frac{\Sigma xy - (\Sigma x)(\Sigma y)}{n}$$
- $$SS_{xx} = \frac{\Sigma x^2 - (\Sigma x)^2}{n}$$
- $$SS_{yy} = \frac{\Sigma y^2 - (\Sigma y)^2}{n}$$
15. 
$$r = \frac{SS_{xy}}{\sqrt{SS_{xx} \cdot SS_{yy}}}$$



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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
*(Faculty Of Social Sciences)*

**KOMUNIKASI DAN MASYARAKAT**  
*(Communication and Society)*

**SSF 1073**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2007/2008
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 60	Tarikh (Date)	: 5 November 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 – 4.00 petang
Tempat (Place)	: DK 6 DK 7	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Kelvin Egay		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan  
(Instructions)

1. Choose and answer **THREE (3)** questions only.
2. Write your answer in the booklet provided.
3. Write your answer in MALAY or ENGLISH.
4. Dictionary is provided.



1. McNair (199) argues that political 'reality' is a media construction. Discuss this argument with examples.  
(20 marks)
2. With globalization, it is assumed that all cultural, economic, political and technological barriers will diminish. However, Cox (1995) argued that this concept of globalization has three main contradictions. Discuss these contradictions with examples.  
(20 marks)
3. McLuhan (1964) interpreted the concept of "technological determinism" in two ways. Discuss these ways by providing examples.  
(20 marks)
4. Mowlana (1996) stressed that ideology which is spread through the media can challenge the norms of society and may even cause a revolution. Discuss this statement with reference to two (2) countries.  
(20 marks)
5. According to Messner (2002), global structures are formed in four ways. Explain these ways by providing ONE (1) example for each.  
(20 marks)



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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

**KAEDAH PENYELIDIKAN SAINS SOSIAL**  
(Social Science Research Methods)

**SSF 2014**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2007/2008
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 100	Tarikh (Date)	: 3 November 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 – 11.30 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: DK 6 & DK 7	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dr John Phoa		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan  
(Instructions)

1. Answer **FIVE (5)** questions only.
2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
3. Write your answers either in **MALAY** or **ENGLISH**.

1. According to Neuman (2006), there are three main approaches to social science research methodology. They are positivist social science, interpretive social science and critical social science. Explain how EACH of the three (3) methodologies answers the question "What is the fundamental nature of social reality?"  
(20 marks)
2. a. Describe the process of conceptualisation.  
(5 marks)  
b. Explain THREE (3) differences how the process of conceptualization differ in qualitative and quantitative research.  
(15 marks)
3. Briefly explain the SIX (6) types of things survey research often ask for. Give an example of each.  
(20 marks)
4. In the analysis of quantitative data there are three major types of descriptive statistics: univariate, bivariate and multivariate. In each of these (univariate, bivariate and multivariate)
  - a. describe what statistical techniques are used  
(14 marks)
  - b. give the purpose of each  
(6 marks)
5. In the analysis of quantitative data, there are five measures of association: lambda, Gamma, Tau (Kendall's), Rho and Chi-square. Briefly explain what type of data that each of them measure?  
(20 marks)
6. Discuss FOUR (4) differences between quantitative and qualitative data analysis.  
(20 marks)

7. Some qualitative researchers organize data chronologically in a narrative analysis known as Event-Structure Analysis (ESA). Use an example to illustrate how ESA is done.

(20 marks)

8. Briefly describe how qualitative researchers use the following analytical tools.
- a. path dependency
  - b. periodisation
  - c. historical contingency

(20 marks)

9. Discuss FIVE (5) basic ethical principles in social research.

(20 marks)



**UNIT PEPERIKSAAN  
FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**

**SENARAI KURSUS  
PROGRAM  
KAJIAN KOMUNIKASI**

**PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR  
SEMESTER 1 SESI 2007/2008**

UNIT PEPERIKSAAN FAKULTI SAIN SOSIAL  
KERTAS SOALAN BAGI SEMESTER 1 SESI 2007/2008

**KURSUS PROGRAM (WA02) - KAJIAN KOMUNIKASI**

Bil	Kod & Nama Kursus	Pensyarah / Penyelaras Kursus
1	SSK 2013 / Teori Komunikasi	Malia Taibi (Penyelaras) En. Awg Rosli Awg Jaya
2	SSK 2023 / Media Massa	Jeniri Amir
3	SSK 2033 / Penulisan Berita	Malia Taibi
4	SSK 2053 / Prinsip dan Amalan Perhubungan Awam	Siti Haslina Husin
5	SSK 2113 / Prinsip dan Amalan Kewartawanan	Malia Taibi
6	SSK 3023 / Komunikasi Organisasi	Prof. Dimbab Ngidang
7	SSK 3043 / Perungdangan dan Dasar Komunikasi	Jeniri Amir
8	SSK 3133 / Strategi Kempen Komunikasi Korporat Pilihan	Siti Haslina Husin



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL  
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

TEORI KOMUNIKASI  
(Communication Theory)

SSK 2013

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2007/2008
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 40	Tarikh (Date)	: 2 November 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40 %	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 – 11.30 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: BS 8	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Awang Rosli Awang Jaya		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan  
(Instructions)

1. Section A: Answer **ALL** questions.  
Section B: Choose **ONE (1)** question only.
2. Write your answer in the space provided.
3. Write your answer either in **MALAY** or **ENGLISH**.

**Section A**

1. Explain with example the meaning of the following terms:

- a. Homeostatis
- b. Double binds
- c. Biased scanning

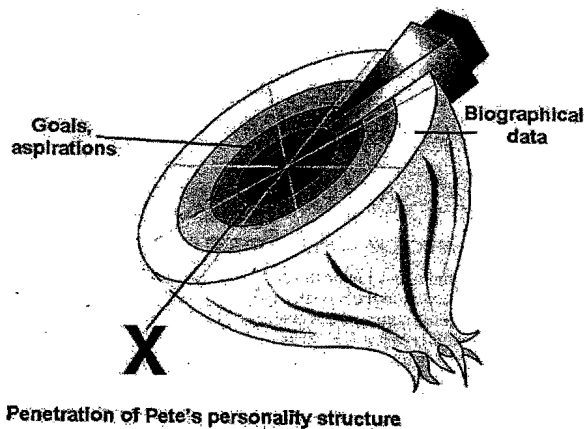
(6 marks)

2. Give THREE (3) benefits for an individual who is able to master high interpersonal skills.

(6 marks)

3. The figure below illustrates the theory of social penetration by Altman & Dalmás (1973). Explain the meaning of the stratum marked "X" in the theory.

(4 marks)



4. Briefly explain THREE (3) ways on how group leaders can prevent groupthink phenomenon.

(6 marks)

5. Compare the meaning of face losing in the Japanese and American culture.

(4 marks)

6. Using the uses and gratifications theory, briefly explain how the media fulfill audience cognitive and affective needs.

(4 marks)



**Section B**

1. Discuss FIVE (5) ways in which theories in communication can help you in your profession.  
(10 marks)
2. Explain the Social Penetration Theory and the Attribution Theory by giving examples on how you can apply one of them in your campus life.  
(10 marks)
3. Discuss the statement made by Bernard Cohen (1963): "The press may not be successful much of the time in telling people what to think, but it is stunningly successful in telling its readers what to think about."  
(10 marks)



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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

**MEDIA MASSA**  
(Mass Media)

**SSK 2023**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2007/2008
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 60	Tarikh (Date)	: 13 November 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 – 11.30 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: BS 8	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Jeniri Amir		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

**Arahan**  
(Instructions)

1. Section A: Answer **ALL** questions.  
Section B: Choose and answer **TWO (2)** questions only.
2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
3. Write your answers either in **MALAY** or **ENGLISH**.

**Section A**

1. Name FOUR (4) types of advertisements that are commonly found in a newspaper.  
(4 marks)
2. Name FOUR (4) major departments that are normally established in a publishing house.  
(4 marks)
3. Magazines are printed and bound publications which offers in-depth coverage of stories, often of a timeless nature. Give FOUR (4) purposes of a magazine.  
(4 marks)
4. Briefly explain the followings:
  - a. hot-cool model
  - b. pull-push model  
(4 marks)
5. The mass media is a business of making money. Give FOUR (4) ways how the media generates its revenue?  
(4 marks)
6. Briefly explain the elements of 4Ps in marketing as recommended by McCarty that should be taken into account by print media organizations.  
(6 marks)
7. Briefly explain FOUR (4) advantages of a radio as an advertising vehicle.  
(4 marks)
8. What are the FOUR (4) yardsticks usually applied by elitists in evaluating music?  
(4 marks)
9. Briefly explain the Powerful Effects Theory and the Minimalist Effects Theory of mass media.  
(6 marks)

**Section B**

1. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of a book editor in a publishing house.  
(10 marks)
2. Competition in the broadcasting industry for viewership and the advertising ringgit has intensified. In the context of current development of the broadcasting industry in Malaysia, give your comments on this statement.  
(10 marks)
3. Discuss the roles and contributions of Tan Sri P. Ramlee in the development of the Malay film industry.  
(10 marks)
4. Individuals have choices over the mass media and its effects on them. Discuss the statement based on individual selectivity principle.  
(10 marks)
5. The survival of a magazine in the market depends on the 'three-legged stool'. Discuss the importance of the three-legged stool in a magazine publication in Malaysia.  
(10 marks)



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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

**PENULISAN BERITA**  
(News Writing)

**SSK 2033**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2007/2008
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 50	Tarikh (Date)	: 14 November 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 30%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 – 11.00 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: BS 8	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Malia Taibi		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan  
(Instructions)

1. Answer ALL questions.
2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.

1. Write a five paragraph-story based on the following collection of facts. Assume you are writing for a newspaper dated tomorrow and read in Kuching. The following press release was received yesterday in the newsroom:

(5 marks)

Shareena Mohd Salleh  
Licensing Unit  
Enforcement Division  
Kuching North City Hall

Date: 18 October, 2007

Ref: Jumble Sale At Sukma Ria

For this coming Saturday, 20 October 2007, the monthly Jumble Sale will once more be held at Sukma Ria, Jalan Sultan Tengah. It is held on the last Saturday of every month and it coincides with Pasar Tani Mega. This activity has received positive response from the public. The objective of Jumble Sale is to encourage 3R– Reduce, Reuse & Recycle. Those who would like to sell second hand reusable items or buy quality goods at reasonable prices can do so during the Jumble Sale. There are limited lots available and the rental is RM10 per lot.

There are numerous activities held at Sukma Ria. For this week, there will be a coloring competition for children aged 6 years and below. There will be a fashion show competition for children aged 8 and below. Walk-ins are encouraged and both of these competitions commence at 9am. For all these competitions, an entrance fee of RM1 is imposed per participant.

For further enquiries, please call Shareena/Mack at 082 446619 or Megawati at 082 234654

2. Interview is an integral part of a reporter's job. A good reporter needs to know the right way of asking questions in order to obtain necessary information needed from his or her sources. Briefly summarize the methods of asking questions.

(6 marks)

3. Assume that you are an editor of a newspaper. Give a proper heading for the news below:

**News 1:**

MUAR: Three shoppers, including a father and son, were injured when a goldsmith shop guard's pump gun went off accidentally inside a hypermarket here.

The guard, aged 28, was helping to open the grilles of the goldsmith shop when the firearm he was holding slipped and discharged at about 10am yesterday.

Yeow Poo Chai, 45, was hit on the back while his son Yeow Yei Jang, 11, was hit on the head. The other victim, an unidentified 36-year-old woman, was hit near her right eyebrow.

All three were rushed to the Sultanah Fatimah Specialist Hospital for treatment.

Muar CID Chief Deputy Supt Khoo Leng Huat said police would detain the guard as initial investigation showed the incident was caused by negligence. —The Star

(3 marks)

**News 2:**

MALACCA: A 22-year-old final year Multimedia University accounting student is believed to have jumped to her death from the 18th floor of an apartment in Bukit Beruang at 6.30pm on Friday. Police said the girl's slippers were found on the 18th floor.

It is believed that the girl, who resided in a nearby apartment, went there to visit a friend at about 6.20pm.

A guard, who heard a loud thud, found the body sprawled on the ground floor and informed the police. —The Star

The student's parents, who are staying in Shah Alam, have been notified.

(3 marks)

**News 3:**

IPOH: Police have asked a 15-year-old boy to identify two policemen who allegedly beat him up after he was caught selling pirated CDs in Hutan Melintang.

Human Rights Commission of Malaysia commissioner Datuk N. Siva Subramaniam said the teenager had gone to the Teluk Intan district police station recently to attend an identification parade. –The Star

(3 marks)

**News 4:**

KUALA KANGSAR: One of five friends on a fishing outing drowned when he tried to retrieve his fishing hook in the swollen Sungai Perak yesterday.

Police identified the deceased as 17-year-old Michael a/l Silvarajoo. Kuala Kangsar OCPD Supt Zakaria Pagan said Michael's elder brother had jumped into the river on seeing Michael getting into difficulties while retrieving his fishing hook at about 3.30am.

"He managed to grab his brother's hand but was unable to hold on to it due to the strong current," he said.

The five had begun fishing under the Sultan Abdul Jalil Bridge an hour earlier without realising that some areas in nearby Sungai Siput had been hit by flash floods.

"The deceased was a good swimmer according to the brother but could have faced difficulties due to the strong currents and rising water level due to the flash flood in Sungai Siput," said Supt Zakaria. –The Star

(3 marks)



**News 5:**

PETALING JAYA: Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM) lost about RM900,000 worth of assets such as computers and LCD screens in six years – because just about anybody could borrow the items and not return them.

The Auditor-General's report said that there was lax security and monitoring at the university, allowing people to steal easily.

Examples of this included no closed-circuit television cameras installed in strategic areas, no grilles on windows and doors, and too many people sharing the same key to a lab or office, the report said.

It was also reported that almost all offices and faculties did not maintain records on equipment usage.

The AG audited both campuses in Skudai, Johor, and Kuala Lumpur, and found that of the RM854,346 total loss of assets, RM605,761 (70.9%) worth were stolen from 2004 to August 2006.

It also said that the cases increased from three in 2001 to 22 in 2006. –The Star

(3 marks)

4. Based on the principles of 5W 1 H, write a draft for news entitled “Three died, seven seriously injured in Serian-Kuching accident.”

(3 marks)

5. What are the stages involved in court reporting? Illustrate your answer with an example.

(5 marks)

6. If you are to cover the Prime Minister's speech at a function, what should you do to get the best information from his speech?

(6 marks)

7. Objectivity, accuracy and fairness are important elements when writing a news story. Discuss.

(10 marks)



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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

**PRINSIP DAN AMALAN PERHUBUNGAN AWAM**  
(Practices and Principles of Public Relations)

**SSK 2053**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2007/2008
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 40	Tarikh (Date)	: 12 November 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 1.00 – 3.00 petang
Tempat (Place)	: Dewan Santapan	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Siti Haslina Haji Hussin		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	1. Answer <b>ALL</b> questions.
	2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
	3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.

1. Huraikan mengapa perancangan penting dalam aktiviti perhubungan awam.  
(5 markah)
2. Dalam kajian kes '*Wendy's Fingers a Hoaxer*', huraikan DUA (2) langkah yang diambil oleh pihak Wendy's apabila menghadapi krisis tersebut.  
(4 markah)
3. Pemilihan media untuk menyampaikan maklumat adalah penting dalam perhubungan awam. Sebagai pengamal perhubungan awam, huraikan teori Penggunaan dan Gratifikasi untuk menerangkan tujuan individu menggunakan media tertentu apabila membuat pilihan media yang paling sesuai.  
(5 markah)
4. Penilaian ke atas sesuatu aktiviti perhubungan awam adalah penting. Pengamal perhubungan awam harus mengutarakan beberapa persoalan untuk pertimbangan. Jelaskan ENAM (6) persoalan tersebut.  
(6 markah)
5. Komunikasi dalaman merupakan satu ciri utama untuk membentuk persekitaran kerja yang baik. Huraikan:
  - a. jenis mesej yang perlu disampaikan.
  - b. mengapa mesej perlu disampaikan.  
(10 markah)
6. Penyebaran berita dan gambar bencana sesuatu organisasi dapat dilakukan dengan kemajuan dan kecanggihan teknologi maklumat sebelum organisasi tersebut mengetahui keadaan sebenar. Bincangkan kesan kemajuan dan kecanggihan teknologi maklumat terhadap perancangan krisis dalam perhubungan awam.  
(10 markah)



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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
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**PRINSIP DAN AMALAN KEWARTAWANAN**

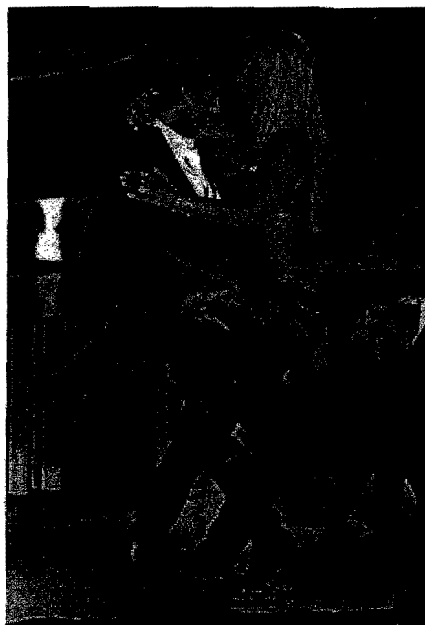
(Principles and Practices of Journalism)

**SSK 2113**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2007/2008
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 50	Tarikh (Date)	: 13 November 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 1.00 – 3.00 petang
Tempat (Place)	: BS 12	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Malia Taibi		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	1. Answer <b>ALL</b> questions.
	2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
	3. Write your answers either in <b>MALAY</b> or <b>ENGLISH</b> .

1. Under the Printing Presses and Publication Act 1984, name THREE (3) important areas of the act.  
(3 marks)
2. Briefly explain the sections under the Printing Presses and Publication Act 1984 of the media law below:
  - a. Section 5(2) (b) Conviction without a permit
  - b. Section 4(1) Unlawful printing
  - c. Section 6(2) Revoke or suspend a permit
  - d. Section 13(A) Final decision of a minister
  - e. Section 12 (1) Validity period of a permit(5 marks)
3. Picture speaks a thousand words. Briefly explain:
  - a. the functions of photographs
  - b. the important for a story to be accompanied by good photograph(s)(6 marks)
4. In the Malaysian Press Canons of Journalism, it is stated that "He shall use only proper methods to obtain news, photographs/films and documents." Briefly explain the proper methods that journalists must use to obtain information in news reporting.  
(6 marks)
5. The photograph below shows Britney Spears performs at the 2007 MTV Video Music Awards in Las Vegas, September 9, 2007. As an editor of a local newspaper, would you use this photograph in your publication? Justify your answer.  
(4 marks)



6. Good editors are those who can make a quick yet right decision within a short period of time. In making sound ethical decision, there are a few steps that an editor has to follow. Explain those steps.

(8 marks)

7. The media need to exercise some forms of restriction when it comes to speeches that can cause significant harm to the readers or society at large. What degrees of harm that need censorship? Illustrate your answer with examples.

(8 marks)

8. What are the SIX (6) important roles played by the newspapers that are listed in the Social Responsibility Theory? Discuss the significance of these THREE (3) roles to the society.

(10 marks)



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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
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**KOMUNIKASI ORGANISASI**  
(Organisational Communication)

**SSK 3023**

Peperiksaan : Akhir Semester : 1, Sessi 2007/2008  
(Examination)

Jumlah Markah : 80 Tarikh : 7 November 2007  
(Total Mark) (Date)

Wajaran : 40 % Masa : 9.00 – 11.30 pagi  
(Weightage) (Time)

Tempat : DK 6 Jangka masa : 2 jam 30 minit  
(Place) (Duration)

Pensyarah : Prof Dr. Dimbab Ngidang  
(Lecturer)

No. Matrik Pelajar :  
(Student Matric No.)

- Arahan : 1. Section A: Answer **ALL** questions in  
(Instructions) Section B: Choose and answer **THREE (3)** questions only.
2. Write your answers in the space provided.
3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.



**Section A**

1. Write short notes on the following functions of:

a. Vertical and horizontal communications

(5 marks)

b. Vertical and horizontal organizational structures

(5 marks)

c. Social communication

(5 marks)

d. Bridge and liaison

(5 marks)

e. Boundary spanning

(5 marks)

2. What are the THREE (3) most important features of communication in the following perspectives?

a. Classical

(3 marks)

**b. Human relations**

**(3 marks)**

**c. Human resource**

**(3 marks)**

**d. System theory**

**(3 marks)**

**e. Critical approach**

**(3 marks)**

**Section B**

1. Socialization is one of the ways for transmitting corporate culture to new members of an organization.

a. Discuss the process, strategies and outcomes of socialization within an organization.

(7 marks)

b. What are the functions of organizational culture?

(3 marks)

2. Conflict between workers and management can be resolved through a variety of ways, one of which is negotiation. Explain various tactics used in negotiation and the consequences of using these tactics.

(10 marks)

3. Explain THREE (3) major features of Karl Weick (1979) theory of organizing.

(10 marks)

4. Coordination is one of the most important functions of an organizational structure, while communication is a tool through which coordination can be achieved. Discuss the mode and mechanism of coordination commonly being practiced by an organization.

(10 marks)





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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL  
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

**PERUNDANGAN DAN DASAR KOMUNIKASI**  
(Communication Law and Policy)

SSK 3043

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2007/2008
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 60	Tarikh (Date)	: 12 November 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 – 11.30 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: DP C Ex CAIS	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Jeniri Amir		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Section A: Answer <b>ALL</b> questions. Section B: Choose and answer <b>TWO (2)</b> questions only.</li><li>2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.</li><li>3. Write your answers either in <b>MALAY</b> or <b>ENGLISH</b>.</li></ol>
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**Section A**

1. Define defamation according to the Defamation Act 1957.  
(4 marks)
2. Name FOUR (4) parties that are liable to be sued under the Defamation Act 1957.  
(4 marks)
3. Briefly explain THREE (3) differences between slander and libel under the Defamation Act 1957.  
(6 marks)
4. What are the FOUR (4) defenses for infringements of copyright under the Copyright Act 1987?  
(4 marks)
5. State FOUR (4) categories of official documents as classified by the Minister of Home Affairs under the Official Secrets Act 1972?  
(4 marks)
6. Section 2 of the Sedition Act 1948 states that any act, speech, words or publications are seditious if they have a 'seditious tendency'. Name FOUR (4) elements that constitute a seditious tendency.  
(4 marks)
7. Briefly explain the power of the Minister under Section 22 of the Internal Security Act (ISA) 1960. What are the fine and punishment for the offence committed under that section?  
(4 marks)
8. Name FOUR (4) actions that may constitute contempt or breach of Parliamentary Privileges.  
(4 marks)
9. Briefly explain the following types of contempt of court:
  - a. in facie
  - b. ex facie  
(6 marks)

**Section B**

1. Discuss the various defenses that can be used by the defendant in a libel suit as stipulated under the Defamation Act 1957.  
(10 marks)
2. To what extent Press freedom being practiced under the leadership of the former Prime Minister Tun Dr. Mahathir Mohamad?  
(10 marks)
3. The Copyright Act 1987 protects rights related to intellectual property. Discuss the significance of economy and moral rights of the author under the act.  
(10 marks)
4. Should the Malaysian media emulate the West by playing an adversarial role to the government? Or should it be a faithful ally and act as the medium for dissemination of the policies and programs of those in power? Argue.  
(10 marks)
5. Discuss the legal points pertaining to the Sedition Act 1948 that emerged from the cases involving Public Prosecutor v Param Kumarasamy (1986), Public Prosecutor v Param (1986), Public Prosecutor v Ooi Kee Saik (1971), and Melan Abdullah v Public Prosecutor (1971).  
(10 marks)



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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

**STRATEGI KEMPEN KOMUNIKASI KORPORAT**  
(Corporate Communication Campaign Strategy)

**SSK 3133**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2007/2008
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 30	Tarikh (Date)	: 13 November 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 30%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 – 11.00 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: BS 10	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Siti Haslina Hussin		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan  
(Instructions)

1. Answer **ALL** questions.
2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
3. Write your answers either in **MALAY** or **ENGLISH**.

1. Explain the strategic management process in planning for a corporate communication campaign.  
(10 marks)
  
2. Discuss why would you say that 'The Pastahhh' campaign was a successful one in terms of its research and planning.  
(10 marks)
  
3. Measuring the results of public relations activities is often controversial. Discuss some possible solutions to these controversies.  
(10 marks)



**UNIT PEPERIKSAAN  
FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**

**SENARAI KURSUS  
PROGRAM KAJIAN  
HUBUNGAN INDUSTRI &  
PERBURUHAN**

**PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR  
SEMESTER 1 SESI 2007/2008**

UNIT PEPERIKSAAN FAKULTI SAIN SOSIAL  
KERTAS SOALAN BAGI SEMESTER 1 SESI 2007/2008

KURSUS PROGRAM (WA12) - KAJIAN HUBUNGAN INDUSTRI DAN PERBURUHAN

Bil	Kod & Nama Kursus	Pensyarah / Penyelaras Kursus
1	SSB 2013 / Ekonomi Buruh	Awang Mashabi b. Awang Mohamad
2	SSB 2043 / Sosiologi Kerja	Kelvin Egay John
3	SSB 2083 / Sistem Maklumat Sumber manusia dan Hubungan Industri	Awang Mashabi b. Awang Mohamad
4	SSB 2093 / Perlakuan Organisasi	Wan Sofiah Meor Osman
5	SSB 3013 / Industrialisasi, Teknologi dan Persekitaran Kerja	Mohd. Suhaiddi Salleh
6	SSB 3023 / Hubungan Industri Bandingan	Mohd. Suhaiddi Salleh
7	SSB 3063 / Psikologi Industri Gunaan	Wan Sofiah bt. Meor Osman



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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

**EKONOMI PERBURUHAN**  
(Labor Economics)

**SSB 2013**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2007/2008
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 40	Tarikh (Date)	: 13 November 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 – 11.00 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: BS 9	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Awang Mashabi Awang Mohamad		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Answer <b>ALL</b> questions.</li><li>2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.</li><li>3. Write your answers either in <b>MALAY</b> or <b>ENGLISH</b>.</li></ol>
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Questions 1 – 2 are based on the data in the following table.

**Table 1**

Labor(L)	Output	Price (D1)	Price (D2)
0	0	\$10.00	\$10.00
1	15	\$10.00	\$9.50
2	29	\$10.00	\$9.00
3	42	\$10.00	\$8.50
4	54	\$10.00	\$7.50
5	65	\$10.00	\$6.50
6	75	\$10.00	\$5.50

1. Suppose product demand is given by the column labeled D1. If the wage rate rises from \$100 to \$130, the firm will reduce the quantity of labor (L) employed by how many unit(s)?  
(1½marks)
2. Suppose product demand is given by the column labeled D2. If the wage rate rises from \$100 to \$130, the firm will reduce the quantity of labor (L) employed by how many unit(s).  
(1½marks)
3. Discuss how a wage differential between two regions be reduced via movements of capital to the low-wage area?  
(10 marks)
4. In 2004, Russia had a population of 295 million, of which 70 million were either under 16 years of age or institutionalized. Approximately 147 million people were either employed or unemployed but actively seeking work. What was the labor force participation rate in 2005?  
(2 marks)

5. a. Complete the following table for a single firm operating in labor market Q and product market QQ (Write your answer in the booklet provided)

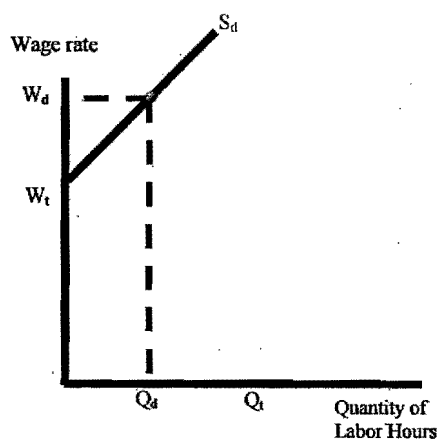
Table 2

Units of Labor (L)	Wage Rate (W)	Total Wage Cost	MWC	MRP	VMP
1	0			\$16	\$16
2	15			14	15
3	29			12	14
4	42			10	12
5	54			8	10
6	65			6	8

- b. What is the profit-maximizing level of employment? Explain.

(5 marks)

6. Complete the following graph showing the effects of illegal immigrants on the country X labor supply. Describe the effects. (Draw the graph in the booklet provided, use pencil)



(5 marks)

7. Choose TWO (2) of these terms and concepts Briefly explain on each by giving appropriate examples:
- Derived demand for labor
  - Geographic mobility
  - Changes in labor demand
  - Market Labor Supply curve
  - Potential and actual labor force

(5 marks)

8. a. Jenny is considering taking a Diploma course in Occupational Safety and Health that involves direct costs of \$5,500 and forgone earnings of \$15,000. The diploma course will increase Jenny's earnings by \$5,000, \$6,000, \$7,000, \$8,000 for the 4 years she plans on working after graduating. Because she can borrow the funds at an interest rate of 10%, we will discount the future expected income at a 10% rate.

What is the present value ( $PV$ ) of this diploma course?

(5 marks)

- b. Safi is planning to attend a culinary course to gain certification after working at his uncle's bakery for 4 years. He plans to take a short certification course which involves direct cost of \$3,000 and forgone earnings \$7,000. This short course will increase Safi's earnings by \$3,000, \$4,000, \$5,000, and \$6,000 for the next 4 years he plans to go and work at his uncle's bakery. Because he can borrow the funds at an interest rate of 15%, we will discount the future expected income at a 15% rate.

What is the present value ( $PV$ ) of this short course?

(5 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL  
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

SOSIOLOGI KERJA  
(Sociology of Work)

SSB 2043

Examination (Peperiksaan)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2007/2008
Total Mark (Jumlah Markah)	: 40	Tarikh (Date)	: 15 November 2007
Weightage (Wajaran)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 – 4.00 petang
Place (Tempat)	: BS 8	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Kelvin Egay		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Choose and answer <b>TWO (2)</b> questions.</li><li>2. Write your answer in the answer booklet provided.</li><li>3. You may either answer in MALAY or ENGLISH.</li><li>4. Dictionary is provided.</li></ol>
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1. One of the key components of work relates to the notion of time. Discuss the FOUR (4) changes in the arrangement of working time.  
(20 marks)
2. The idea of work ethic has changed due to the rapid social, political and economic transformation. Discuss the structural-economic and socio-political changes relating to the statement above. Provide appropriate examples in your discussion.  
(20 marks)
3. The idea of fairness and how policy can be constructed to enhance this differs from person to person. Discuss TWO (2) perspectives in explaining equal opportunities. Provide appropriate examples to support your discussion.  
(20 marks)
4. Emotional labor is not necessarily an expression of real emotions but rather displayed emotions. Discuss FOUR (4) implications of emotional labor with the necessary examples.  
(20 marks)
5. There are FOUR (4) main criticisms on Harry Braverman's (1974) concept of 'deskilling'. Discuss these criticisms.  
(20 marks)



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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
*(Faculty of Social Sciences)*

**SISTEM MAKLUMAT SUMBER MANUSIA DAN  
HUBUNGAN INDUSTRI**  
*(Human Resource and Industrial Relations System)*

**SSB 2083**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2007/2008
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 50	Tarikh (Date)	: 14 November 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 11.00 pagi – 1.00 petang
Tempat (Place)	: BS 10	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Awang Mashabi Awang Mohamad		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Answer <b>ALL</b> questions.</li><li>2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.</li><li>3. Write your answers either in <b>MALAY</b> or <b>ENGLISH</b>.</li></ol>
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1. Explain THREE (3) of the following terms and concepts by providing appropriate examples.
  - a. Environmental scanning
  - b. Technology (Grantham, 2000)
  - c. Cycles of change
  - d. Action-research organization development
  - e. Stand-alone application

(7½ marks)
2. Briefly explain SIX (6) reasons why organizations fail in its Human Resource Information Systems (HRISs) functions.

(7½ marks)
3. 'Technology has been affecting changes to organizations for a long time, from the dawn of the printing press to the explosion of inventions that ushered in the Industrial Revolution in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century'(Grantham,2000).

From a historical perspective explain the stages of these technological changes.

(15 marks)
4. Kurt Lewin (1951) was concerned with problems of motivation of individuals and groups in an organization. One of his most cited and discussed works was the use of the 'force-field analysis' concept to a planned organizational change. Describe in detail how this concept of change can be applied in HRISs implementation.

(20 marks)



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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
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**PERLAKUAN ORGANISASI**  
(Organizational Behavior)

**SSB 2093**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2007/2008
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 100	Tarikh (Date)	: 2 November 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 10.00 pagi – 12.00 tengahari
Tempat (Place)	: BS 11	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Wan Sofiah Meor Osman		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Section A: Answer <b>ALL</b> questions. Section B: Answer <b>TWO (2)</b> questions only.</li> <li>2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.</li> <li>3. Write your answers either in <b>MALAY</b> or <b>ENGLISH</b>.</li> <li>4. Dictionary is provided.</li> </ol>
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**Section A**

1. One of the contemporary leadership roles is mentoring. Demonstrate how this works in an organization.  
(8 marks)
2. Describe on the following bargaining strategies and their implications in negotiation:
  - a. distributive bargaining  
(7 marks)
  - b. integrative bargaining  
(7 marks)
3. Describe on the following dimensions of leadership behavior as identified by University of Michigan Studies in the late 1940s:
  - a. employee-oriented  
(7 marks)
  - b. production-oriented  
(7 marks)
4. Define and explain the following terms. Give an example of each in the context of workplace practices:
  - a. telecommuting  
(7 marks)
  - b. participative management  
(7 marks)

**Section B**

1. Discuss the FOUR (4) strengths of group decision making and provide an example of each to support your answer.  
(25 marks)
2. Discuss the THREE (3) weaknesses of bureaucracy. Give an example of each to illustrate your answer.  
(25 marks)

3. Compare and contrast communication barriers between men and women.  
(25 marks)
4. Discuss FOUR (4) sources of emotions and moods. Provide an example of each.  
(25 marks)



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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
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**INDUSTRIALISASI, TEKNOLOGI DAN PERSEKITARAN  
KERJA**  
(Industrialisation, Technology and Work Environments)

**SSB 3013**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2007/2008
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 100	Tarikh (Date)	: 14 November 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 – 11.30 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: Dewan Santapan	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Mohamad Suhaidi Salleh		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan  
(Instructions)

1. Section A: Answer **ALL** questions.
2. Section B: Choose and answer **THREE (3)** questions only.
3. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided
4. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.

**Bahagian A**

1. Secara teorinya, industrialisasi dan proses perindustrian boleh dipecahkan kepada empat tahap yang berbeza. Bincangkan perkembangan setiap tahap tersebut dengan mengemukakan SATU (1) contoh yang sesuai dalam konteks pembangunan negara Malaysia.

(25 markah)

**Bahagian B**

1. Bincangkan TIGA (3) jenis ekonomi global yang boleh mempengaruhi pembangunan negara-negara di Asia. Kemukakan contoh yang sesuai dan relevan bagi menyokong pendapat anda.

(25 markah)

2. Pemindahan teknologi dari sebuah negara ke negara yang lain dapat membantu sesebuah negara untuk membangun. Namun begitu, masih terdapat kesan negatif dari pemindahan teknologi ke atas masyarakat dan persekitaran. Dengan mengemukakan contoh yang sesuai, bincangkan kesan negatif yang terhasil akibat dari pemindahan teknologi tersebut.

(25 markah)

3. Bincangkan berserta contoh yang sesuai TIGA (3) peranan utama yang dimainkan oleh *multinational corporation* (MNCs) di negara-negara sedang membangun, terutamanya negara di Asia dalam konteks membangunkan negara tersebut.

(25 markah)

4. Status seseorang di dalam masyarakat moden lebih banyak ditentukan oleh kecapaian (*achieved*) dibandingkan dengan pewarisan (*ascribed*). Bincangkan perkara ini dengan melihat amalan meritokrasi dan penggunaan tindakan afirmatif dalam pembentukan kelas masyarakat di negara kita.

(25 markah)



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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
*(Faculty of Social Sciences)*

**HUBUNGAN INDUSTRI BANDINGAN**  
*(Comparative Industrial Relations)*

**SSB 3023**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2007/2008
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 100	Tarikh (Date)	: 2 November 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 – 11.30 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: DK 6	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Mohamad Suhaidi Salleh		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Section A: Answer <b>ALL</b> questions.</li><li>2. Section B: Choose and answer <b>THREE (3)</b> questions only.</li><li>3. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.</li><li>4. Write your answers either in <b>MALAY</b> or <b>ENGLISH</b>.</li></ol>
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**Bahagian A**

1. Bincangkan kepentingan pendekatan pemusatan (*convergence*) untuk memahami perbezaan pola hubungan industri yang wujud di kalangan negara membangun dan sedang membangun.

(25 markah)

**Bahagian B**

1. Analisis TIGA (3) faktor utama yang mempengaruhi pembentukan sistem hubungan industri negara-negara sedang membangun di Asia.

(25 markah)

2. Bincangkan TIGA (3) reformasi penting yang dilakukan oleh kerajaan bagi menangani perubahan dalam prinsip sistem hubungan industri di Jepun pada sekitar tahun 1990an.

(25 markah)

3. Bincangkan DUA (2) persamaan dan perbezaan kesatuan sekerja yang terdapat di Jepun dan Sweden.

(25 markah)

4. Tiga teras utama dalam hubungan industri di China telah mengalami perubahan penting semenjak peralihan kepimpinan yang lebih liberal di bawah Deng Xia Pong. Analisis tren perubahan tersebut ke atas hubungan industri di China dengan melihat SATU (1) teras penting yang mempengaruhi perubahan tersebut.

(25 markah)



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Sarawak

**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

**PSIKOLOGI INDUSTRI GUNAAN**  
(Applied Industrial Psychology)

**SSB 3063**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2007/2008
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 100	Tarikh (Date)	: 6 November 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 11.00 pagi – 1.00 petang
Tempat (Place)	: BS 8	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Wan Sofiah Meor Osman		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Section A: Answer <b>ALL</b> questions. Section B: Answer <b>TWO (2)</b> questions only.</li><li>2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.</li><li>3. Write your answers either in <b>MALAY</b> or <b>ENGLISH</b>.</li><li>4. Dictionary is provided.</li></ol>
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**Section A**

1. Motivation is the force that energizes (act), direct (goals) and sustain (effort) behavior (Steers & Porter, 1991). In an organization context, demonstrate with an example how this works.  
(6 marks)
2. Sorfeena is working as a Safety and Health Manager at Glory Welding Works Sdn. Bhd. Routinely, she will brief her new workers on safety and health precautions.
  - a. Identify and elaborate TWO (2) possible sources of dangers in the workplace that Sorfeena needs to communicate to her new workers.  
(10 marks)
  - b. Outline and explain THREE (3) reasons why work safety procedures might not be followed by employees.  
(12 marks)
3. Define and elaborate the following terms and provide an example of each in the context of workplace practices:
  - a. Organizational Development (OD)
  - b. Management By Objectives (MBO)
  - c. Quality Circle (QC)  
(12 marks)

**Section B**

1. Explain the THREE (3) factors that can influence communication effectiveness. Provide an example of each.  
(30 marks)
2. Discuss the basic group processes and its implications. Give examples to illustrate your answer.  
(30 marks)



3. Compare and contrast between individual coping stress strategies and organizational coping strategies.

(30 marks)

4. Influence, power, and politics are important processes in work groups and organizations. Discuss how these elements are used and give examples to support your answer.

(30 marks)



**UNIT PEPERIKSAAN  
FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**

**SENARAI KURSUS  
PROGRAM KAJIAN  
ANTARABANGSA**

**PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR  
SEMESTER 1 SESI 2007/2008**

UNIT PEPERIKSAAN FAKULTI SAIN SOSIAL  
KERTAS SOALAN BAGI SEMESTER 1 SESI 2007/2008

KURSUS PROGRAM (WA15) - KAJIAN ANTARABANGSA

Bil	Kod & Nama Kursus	Pensyarah / Penyelaras Kursus
1	SSA 2013 - Pengenalan Hubungan Antarabangsa	Noor'ain bt. Aini
2	SSA 2023 - Analisis Dasar Luar dan Hubungan Antarabangsa	Noor'ain Aini / Norhazlina Fairuz bt Musa Kutty
3	SSA 2033 - Hubungan Antarabangsa : Teori dan Amalan	Norhazlina Fairuz bt. Musa Kutty
4	SSA 2043 - Pengenalan Ekonomi Antarabangsa	Dr. Wong Swee Kiong
5	SSA 2063 / Organisasi-Organisasi Antarabangsa	Dr. Lucy Sebli Seidelson
6	SSA 3013 - Amalan Diplomasi Moden	Dr. Lucy Sebli Seidelson (Penyelaras) Rosalind Wong
7	SSA 3033 / Keselamatan dan Pertahanan Negara	Dr. Lucy Sebli Seidelson
8	SSA3053 - Dasar Luar Malaysia	Ahi Sarok



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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
*(Faculty of Social Sciences)*

**Pengenalan Hubungan Antarabangsa**  
*(Introduction to International Relations)*

**SSA 2013**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2007/2008
Jumlah Markah Total Marks	: 45	Tarikh (Date)	: 5 November 2007
Wajaran Weightage	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 – 4.00 petang
Tempat (Place)	: Dewan Santapan	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Noor'ain Aini		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

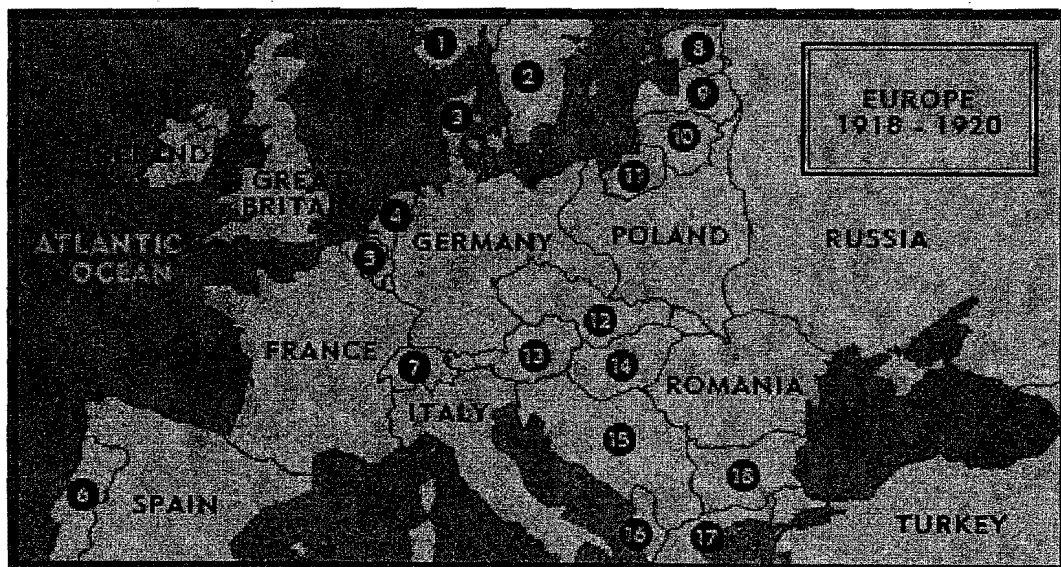
- Arahan  
(Instructions)
1. Choose and answer **THREE** (3) questions only.
  2. Write your answer in the answer booklet provided.
  3. Write your answer either in MALAY or ENGLISH.

1. Map 1 shows the countries and empires in Europe in 1914 prior to the First World War (WWI) whereas Map 2 shows the countries in Europe after the war ended in 1918. With reference to both maps, discuss how the war changed Europe. (15 marks)

Map 1: Europe (1914)



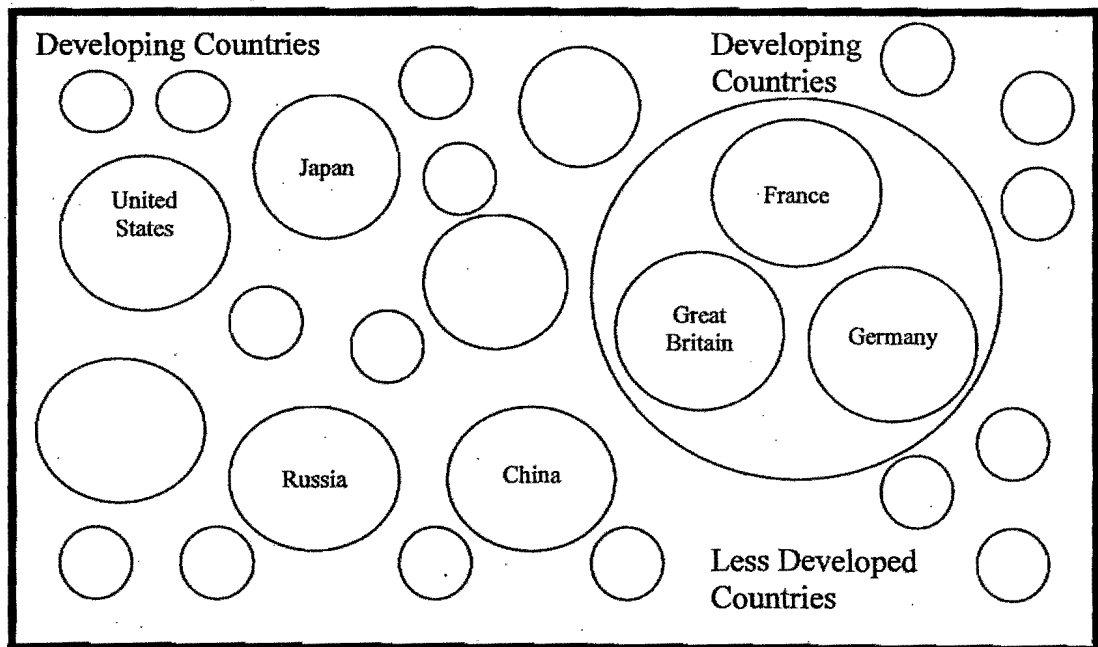
Map 2: Europe (1918)



- |               |               |                   |             |
|---------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 1 Norway      | 6 Portugal    | 11 East Prussia   | 16 Albania  |
| 2 Sweden      | 7 Switzerland | 12 Czechoslovakia | 17 Greece   |
| 3 Denmark     | 8 Estonia     | 13 Austria        | 18 Bulgaria |
| 4 Netherlands | 9 Latvia      | 14 Hungary        |             |
| 5 Belgium     | 10 Lithuania  | 15 Yugoslavia     |             |

2. The Second World War (WWII) was fought between countries that formed the Allied Powers and the Axis Powers. Briefly discuss the reasons why each country decided to join either the Allied Forces or the Axis Powers. (15 marks)
3. The discovery of the *New World* in the 15<sup>th</sup> century encouraged exploration outside Europe. Discuss the impact of the Age of Discovery on Europe from the political, economic and social aspects. (15 marks)
4. Figure 1 below depicts the international system model of the Multipolar World. Discuss the model in the context of the present New World Order. (15 marks)

Figure 1: Multipolar World: Few Main Powers





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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
(*Faculty of Social Sciences*)

**ANALISIS DASAR LUAR DAN HUBUNGAN ANTARABANGSA**  
(*Foreign Policy Analysis and International Relations*)

**SSA 2023**

Peperiksaan ( <i>Examination</i> )	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2007/2008
Jumlah Markah ( <i>Total Mark</i> )	: 60	Tarikh ( <i>Date</i> )	: 13 November 2007
Wajaran ( <i>Weightage</i> )	: 40 %	Masa ( <i>Time</i> )	: 2.00 – 4.00 petang
Tempat ( <i>Place</i> )	: DK 7	Jangka masa ( <i>Duration</i> )	: 2 jam
Pensyarah ( <i>Lecturer</i> )	: Noor'ain Aini Norhazlina Fairuz Musa Kutty		
No. Matrik Pelajar ( <i>Student Matric No</i> )	:		

**Arahan**  
(*Instructions*)

1. Answer **FOUR (4)** questions only.
2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
3. Write your answers in **MALAY** or **ENGLISH**.

1. Bincangkan peranan *power resources* dan kaitannya dengan perubahan politik dan ekonomi dalam penggubalan dasar luar Brazil.  
(15 markah)
2. Bincangkan LIMA (5) peringkat perubahan strategi dasar luar Amerika Syarikat.  
(15 markah)
3. Apakah perbezaan pengertian kepentingan nasional bagi golongan *realist* dan *liberalist*? Bincangkan bagaimana perbezaan pengertian ini mempengaruhi dasar luar sesebuah negara.  
(15 markah)
4. Bincangkan isu-isu moral dalam penggubalan dasar luar yang dikemukakan oleh Leslie H. Gelb dan Justine A. Rosenthal (2003) dalam artikel '*The Rise of Ethics in Foreign Policy*'.  
(15 markah)
5. Bincangkan TIGA (3) jenis instrumen atau alat yang digunakan untuk membantu melaksanakan matlamat dasar luar sesebuah negara.  
(15 markah)





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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

**HUBUNGAN ANTARABANGSA : TEORI DAN AMALAN**  
(International Relations: Theory And Practice)

**SSA 2033**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2007/2008
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 80	Tarikh (Date)	: 2 November 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40 %	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 – 11.30 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: DK 7	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Norhazlina Fairuz Musa Kuty		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No)	:		

- Arahan**  
(Instructions)
1. Section A: Answer **ALL** questions.  
Section B: Answer **THREE (3)** questions only.
  2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
  3. Write your answers in MALAY or ENGLISH.

**Section A**

1. Explain the relations between anarchical and self help situation in International Relations.  
(5 marks)
2. Explain the nexus between nation state and nationalism.  
(5 marks)
3. What are the differences between relative gain and absolute gain?  
(5 marks)
4. How security dilemma situation can be escaped or mitigated?  
(5 marks)

**Section B**

1. The Realist believes that war could be avoided in international system. Why do war occur and how can it be avoided from a realist perspective?  
(20 marks)
2. Discuss the criticism against realism. Do you agree or disagree with the critics? Explain.  
(20 marks)
3. Realism and liberalism are seen as *two sides of the same coin*. Differentiate the FOUR (4) important perspectives of realism and liberalism.  
(20 marks)
4. The end of Cold War has seen a resurgence of neo-realism and neo-liberalism in International Relations. Compare the differences and similarities between these two theories.  
(20 marks)
5. The concept of security has evolved since the end of the Cold War. Discuss.  
(20 marks)



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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

**Pengenalan Kepada Ekonomi Antarabangsa**  
(Introduction to International Economics)

**SSA 2043**

Peperiksaan : Akhir Semester : 1, Sesi 2007/2008  
(Examination)

Jumlah Markah : 60 Tarikh : 6 November 2007  
(Total Mark) (Date)

Wajaran : 40% Masa : 9.00 – 11.00 pagi  
(Weightage) (Time)

Tempat : Dewan Santapan Jangka masa : 2 jam  
(Place) (Duration)

Pensyarah : Dr. Wong Swee Kiong  
(Lecturer)

No Matrik Pelajar :  
(Student Matric No.)

- Instructions :
1. Section A: Answer **ALL** questions.  
Section B: Answer **ONE (1)** question only.  
Section C: Answer **ONE (1)** question only.
  2. Write your answers in the space provided.
  3. You may answer in MALAY or ENGLISH.

Section A

Questions 1-3 are based on the information in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Output Possibilities for South Africa and U.S.A.

Country	Output per Worker per Day	
	Bars of Steel	VCRs
South Africa	60	40
U.S.A.	10	20

1. Complete the cells in Table 1a below to show the opportunity cost of producing one bar of steel and one VCR in both South Africa and U.S.A.

Table 1a: Opportunity Cost to Produce Steel and VCRs for South Africa and U.S.A.

Country	Opportunity Cost to Produce:	
	1 bar of Steel	1 VCR
South Africa		
U.S.A		

(8 marks)

2. In what production does U.S.A have a comparative advantage?

(2 marks)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Mutually advantageous trade will occur between South Africa and U.S.A so long as one bar of steel trades for how many VCRs?

(2 marks)

\_\_\_\_\_

Questions 4-5 are based on the information in Table 2 below:

**Table 2: Supply and Demand of British Pounds**

Quantity of Pounds Supplied	Dollars per Pound	Quantity of Pounds Demanded
1000	2.00	200
800	1.80	400
600	1.60	600
400	1.40	800
200	1.20	1000

4. What is the equilibrium exchange rate? (2 marks)

\_\_\_\_\_

5. a. What would happen to the supply or demand of pounds at the exchange rate of \$1.80 per pound? (2 marks)

\_\_\_\_\_

b. What would happen to the price of the pound due to the imbalance mentioned in 5(a)? (2 marks)

\_\_\_\_\_

c. How would the change in the price of pounds mentioned in your previous answer in 5(b) affect the quantity of pounds supplied and the quantity of pounds demanded in the market? (2 marks)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Section B**

1. Import Quota and Domestic Subsidy are two common non-tariff barriers that countries use as their trade policy.
  - a. Compare and contrast the welfare effects of an import quota and a domestic subsidy imposed in a small nation.  
(14 marks)
  - b. If you were a policy maker, which type of non-tariff trade barrier would you implement? Explain.  
(6 marks)
2. Policy makers either in developed or in the developing countries often use tariff to restrict trade.
  - a. Why do policy makers restrict trade by imposing a tariff?  
(3 marks)
  - b. What are the social effects of levying protective tariffs on a small nation?  
(10 marks)
  - c. Would society as a whole be better off due to the imposition of tariff barrier? Discuss.  
(7 marks)





**Section C**

1. Discuss how international trade affects the development of a nation.  
(20 marks)
2. Major international economic problems affect all developing countries. Select ONE (1) major international economic problem and discuss its effects on developing countries like Malaysia.  
(20 marks)
3. Explain the importance of globalization. Discuss how workers in industrial and developing countries are affected by globalization.  
(20 marks)





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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
*(Faculty of Social Sciences)*

**ORGANISASI-ORGANISASI ANTARABANGSA**  
*(International Organizations)*

**SSA 2063**

Peperiksaan : Akhir Semester : 1, Sesi 2007/2008  
(Examination)

Jumlah Markah : 60 Tarikh : 7 November 2007  
(Total Mark) (Date)

Wajaran : 40 % Masa : 9.00 – 11.00 pagi  
(Weightage) (Time)

Tempat : DK 7 Jangka masa : 2 jam  
(Place) (Duration)

Pensyarah : Dr. Lucy Sebli-Seidelson  
(Lecturer)

No. Matrik Pelajar :  
(Student Matric No.)

- Arahan : 1. Answer **ALL** questions.  
(Instructions) 2. Write your answer in the answer sheets provided.  
3. You may answer either in **MALAY** or **ENGLISH**.

1. Discuss FOUR (4) of the important characteristics and FOUR (4) objectives of an International non-governmental organization (INGO) by using TWO (2) examples of INGO of your choice.

(20 marks)

2. Discuss the political impacts of multinational corporations and terrorist groups upon state's sovereignty.

(20 marks)

3. How successful has the United Nations been in defending human rights issues? Elaborate your answer by providing case studies to support your arguments.

(20 marks)



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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
*(Faculty of Social Sciences)*

**DIPLOMASI MODEN**  
*(Modern Diplomacy)*

**SSA 3013**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2007/2008
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 40	Tarikh (Date)	: 3 November 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40 %	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 – 11.00 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: DK2	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Puan Rosalind Wong		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

- Arahan**  
(Instructions)
1. Answer ALL questions.
  2. Write your answers in the answer sheets provided.
  3. You may write either in MALAY or ENGLISH.

- 1) Discuss how Information and communication technology (ICT) has changed the diplomacy practises?  
(10 marks)
- 2) Explain the meaning of peacekeeping and peacebuilding in the context of modern diplomacy. Illustrate your answers by providing relevant examples of each.  
(10 marks)
- 3) Highlight the major change in ASEAN diplomacy since its inception and explain its significance.  
(10 marks)
- 4) Describe the evolution of international organisations as one of the important actors in modern diplomacy practices.  
(10 marks)



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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
*(Faculty of Social Sciences)*

**KESELAMATAN DAN PERTAHANAN NEGARA**  
*(Security and National Defense)*

**SSA 3033**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2007/2008
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 60	Tarikh (Date)	: 13 November 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40 %	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 – 4.00 petang
Tempat (Place)	: BS 8	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dr. Lucy Sebli-Seidelson		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

**Arahan**  
(Instructions)

1. Answer **THREE (3)** questions only.
2. Write your answer in the answer sheets provided.
3. You may answer either in **MALAY** or **ENGLISH**.

1. Why divergence of view over the concept of security between developed and developing countries exists?  
(20 marks)
2. Arms control will continue to be significant after the End of Cold War. Do you agree or disagree and why?  
(20 marks)
3. Military capability is one source of national power although it has several limitations. Discuss these imitations based on Rob de Wijk's article entitled, 'The Limits of Military Power,' in *The Washington Quarterly*, Winter 2002, Vol. 25, pp.75-93.  
(20 marks)
4. Discuss FOUR (4) advantageous that the President has over Congress in the conduct of Foreign Policy.  
(20 marks)





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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

**DASAR LUAR MALAYSIA**  
(Malaysian Foreign Policy)

**SSA 3053**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2007/2008
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 80	Tarikh (Date)	: 5 November 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 – 11.30 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: DK 2	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Ahi Sarok		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan  
(Instructions)

1. Section A: Answer **ALL** questions.  
Section B: Choose and answer **TWO (2)** questions only.
2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.
4. Dictionary is provided

**Section A**

1. Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality (ZOPFAN) was conceived during Tun Abdul Razak Hussein's era. Discuss the roles he played in promoting ZOPFAN.  
(10 marks)
2. Explain the steps taken by Tun Hussein Onn through ASEAN in strengthening diplomatic relations with countries in South East Asia.  
(10 marks)
3. South-South Cooperation is significant to Malaysia. What were the initiatives of Tun Dr. Mahathir Mohamed in fostering South-South Cooperation?  
(10 marks)
4. As the Chairman of Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC), what role did Malaysia play in resolving the 2006 conflict in Lebanon?  
(10 marks)

**Section B**

1. Discuss how bilateral disputes between Malaysia and other ASEAN member states were solved by Tun Dr. Mahathir Mohamed when he was the Prime Minister of Malaysia. In your opinion, do you think he had succeeded in managing these disputes?  
(20 marks)
2. There have been not many changes in Malaysia's foreign policy towards Singapore under the present Prime Minister Datuk Seri Abdullah Ahmad Badawi. Discuss.  
(20 marks)
3. Terrorism is a global threat. What are the foreign policy initiatives taken by Malaysia to thwart terrorism globally?  
(20 marks)



**UNIT PEPERIKSAAN  
FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**

**SENARAI KURSUS  
PROGRAM POLITIK  
& PEMERINTAHAN**

**PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR  
SEMESTER 1 SESI 2007/2008**

UNIT PEPERIKSAAN FAKULTI SAIN SOSIAL  
KERTAS SOALAN BAGI SEMESTER 1 SESI 2007/2008

KURSUS PROGRAM (WA21) – POLITIK DAN PEMERINTAHAN

Bil	Kod & Nama Kursus	Pensyarah / Penyelaras Kursus
1	SSP 2013 - Sistem Perundangan Malaysia	Stanley Bye Kadam Kiai
2	SSP 2043 - Sistem Politik Bandingan	Stanley Bye Kadam Kiai (Penyelaras) Dr. Neilson Ilan Mersat Dr. Lucy Sebli Seidelson
3	SSP 3024 - Demokrasi dan Pergerakan Sosial	Dr. Neilson Ilan Mersat
4	SSP 3033 - Dasar Awam	Anthony Kantan Samuel



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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

**SISTEM PERUNDANGAN MALAYSIA**  
(Malaysian Legal System)

**SSP 2013**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2007/2008
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 100	Tarikh (Date)	: 3 November 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 – 4.30 petang
Tempat (Place)	: BS 13	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Stanley Bye Kadam Kiai		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)			

Arahan (Instructions)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Answer <b>FIVE (5)</b> questions only.</li><li>2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.</li><li>3. Write your answers either in <b>MALAY</b> or <b>ENGLISH</b>.</li></ol>
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1. What is a 'writ'? Explain the process of serving a writ on the accused?  
(20 Marks)
2. Parliament passes a law proposed by the executive.
  - (a) Relate and explain this statement to the concept of 'fusion of power'.  
(5 Marks)
  - (b) Explain the process of turning a bill into a law in Malaysian Parliament, and the process that takes place thereafter but before the law is enforced.  
(15 Marks)
3. (a) Customary law maybe used as a source of law in Malaysia. Explain 'customary law'.  
(5 Marks)
  - (b) Customary law of the various ethnic groups in Malaysia often deals with three main issues. What are those THREE (3) issues and explain why you think customary law on these issues is still valid.  
(15 Marks)
4. R.G. Lee and M. Stallworthy (1995) in their book 'Constitutional and Administrative Law' describe the various types of parliamentary privileges enjoyed by parliamentarians. Explain FIVE (5) of those privileges.  
(20 Marks)
5. One of the factors that must exist for a healthy democracy is the presence of an independent judiciary.
  - (a) Explain what 'independence of the judiciary' means.  
(5 Marks)
  - (b) Explain how 'independence of the judiciary' is supposed to be maintained in Malaysia.  
(15 Marks)
6. Gerald L. Gall (1981) in his book *The Canadian Legal System* discusses the roles of judges and lawyers.
  - (a) What are the main roles of judges as discussed by Gall?  
(10 Marks)
  - (b) Explain what Gall means when he refers to judges as 'law activists'.  
(10 Marks)



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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

**SISTEM POLITIK BANDINGAN**  
(Comparative Political System)

**SSP 2043**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2007/2008
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 100	Tarikh (Date)	: 5 November 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 – 4.00 petang
Tempat (Place)	: BS 9 BS10	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dr. Neilson Ilan Mersat Stanley Bye Kadam Kiai (Penyelaras)		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan  
(Instructions)

1. Choose and answer **FOUR (4)** questions only.
2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.

1. When we talk about the government of Great Britain, we often mention 'cabinet government' and 'Whitehall'.
  - a. Explain 'cabinet government'.  
(15 marks)
  - b. Explain 'Whitehall'.  
(10 marks)
2. The distinctive features of the American Constitutional System are: 'federalism'; 'separation of powers'; and 'judicial review'. Explain federalism and how government power is distributed in America.  
(25 marks)
3. Explain how human rights are guaranteed in the United States and Great Britain.  
(25 marks)
4. In his book, 'Understanding the Political World: An Introduction to Political Science,' James N. Danziger (1997) discusses how Second World States control the lives of people by using three key instruments of control, namely rewards and sanctions, system-supporting socialization, and the Communist party. Explain how TWO (2) of these key instruments of control are used.  
(25 marks)
5. In his book, 'Communist Regime in Comparative Perspective: the Evolution of the Soviet, Chinese and Yugoslav Systems,' Peter Ferdinand (1991) discusses three phases of development of the Bolshevik Party in Soviet Union. Explain these THREE (3) phases of development.  
(25 marks)
6. Political culture in the First World is influenced by two sets of fundamental ideological tenets/ideas: classical liberalism and social welfarism.
  - a. What are the differences between classical liberalism and social welfarism?  
(10 marks)
  - b. Describe THREE (3) central themes emphasized by classical liberalism.  
(15 marks)





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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
*(Faculty Of Social Sciences)*

**DEMOKRASI DAN PERGERAKAN SOSIAL**  
*(Democracy and Social Movements)*

**SSP 3024**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Session 2007/2008
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 60	Tarikh (Date)	: 7 November 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 10.00 pagi – 12.00 t/hari
Tempat (Place)	: BS 8	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dr. Neilson Ilan Mersat		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Choose and answer <b>THREE (3)</b> questions only.</li><li>2. Write your answer in the booklet provided.</li><li>3.</li><li>4. You may answer in <b>ENGLISH</b> or <b>MALAY</b></li></ol>
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1. Jelaskan apa yang anda faham tentang 'nilai Asia' dan sejauhmanakah nilai itu menghalang atau membantu pendemokrasian di Asia?  
(20 markah)
2. Bincangkan EMPAT (4) teori mengenai pergerakan sosial dan huraikan bagaimana pergerakan sosial menyumbang kepada proses pendemokrasian.  
(20 markah)
3. Menurut William Case (2002), Malaysia mengamalkan 'Semi-democracy'. Berikan pandangan anda.  
(20 markah)
4. Huraikan apa yang dimaksudkan oleh Benedict Anderson (1988), dengan 'Cacique Democracy' di Filipina dan bandingkannya dengan demokrasi liberal.  
(20 markah)



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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
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**DASAR AWAM**  
(Public Policy)

**SSP 3033**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2007/2008
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 100	Tarikh (Date)	: 10 November 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 pagi – 11.00 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: BS 8	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: En. Anthony Kantan Samuel		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan  
(Instructions)

1. Choose and answer **FOUR (4)** questions only.
2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.

1. Evaluation is an important phase in a policy circle.
  - a. What are the main purposes of evaluating development program? (10 marks)
  - b. Explain how evaluation can assist decision makers and managers. (15 marks)
  
2. Public policy maybe studied from several theoretical approaches. Illustrate how public policy maybe explained using Two (2) of the theoretical approaches below:
  - a. Political Systems Theory
  - b. Group Theory
  - c. Elite Theory
  - d. Institutionalism
  - e. Rational Choice Theory

(25 marks)
  
3. Very few problems become an issue as most of them just die out just like that and never get to the point where they reach the attention of decision-makers.
  - a. To get the attention of decision-makers, a problem needs issue drivers. Explain. (15 marks)
  - b. To make the policy agenda of the government, an issue must meet at least four conditions. Explain those FOUR (4) conditions. (10 marks)
  
4. Policy implementation is defined as ‘the process whereby programs are carried out’. This definition denotes the translation of plans into practice which is not as simple as may first appear. Discuss the problems or limitations faced by policy implementers when implementing policies. (25 marks)
  
5. Decision-makers decide on what types of changes are to be made.
  - a. Explain how decisions are made using two of these theories: (i) the incremental theory (ii) the rational-comprehensive theory or (iii) mixed-scanning theory. (15 marks)
  - b. Explain the decision criteria that might influence policy choice. (10 marks)



**UNIT PEPERIKSAAN  
FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**

**SENARAI KURSUS  
PROGRAM PERANCANGAN  
& PENGURUSAN  
PEMBANGUNAN**

**PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR  
SEMESTER 1 SESI 2007/2008**

**KURSUS PROGRAM (WA22) - PERANCANGAN DAN PENGURUSAN PEMBANGUNAN**

Bil	Kod & Nama Kursus	Pensyarah / Penyelaras Kursus
1	SSR 2013 / Konsep Asas dan Isu-isu Pembangunan	Regina Garai Abdullah
2	SSR 2023 / Dimensi Alam Sekitar Dalam Pembangunan	Juna Liau
3	SSR 2044 / Ekonomi Pembangunan	Prof Madya Dr Spencer Empading Sanggin
4	SSR 3014 / Penilaian Projek dan Analisis Kos Faedah	Prof Madya Dr Abdul Mutalip Abdullah
5	SSR 3033 / Teori dan Teknik Perancangan Wilayah	Haslina Hashim



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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
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**KONSEP ASAS DAN ISU-ISU PEMBANGUNAN**  
(Basic Concepts and Issues in Development)

**SSR 2013**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2007/2008
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 60	Tarikh (Date)	: 6 November 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 – 4.00 petang
Tempat (Place)	: DK 7 (100) BS 8 (20)	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Regina Garai Abdullah		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Answer ALL questions.</li><li>2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.</li><li>3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.</li></ol>
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1. Gender and Development (GAD) approach suggests that successful development does not target women, but it actually empowers them. Discuss by giving THREE (3) appropriate examples of gender empowerment.  
(15 marks)
2. Describe THREE (3) government-sponsored measures aimed at addressing poverty and inequality issues in Third World countries.  
(15 marks)
3. Discuss ways in which economic growth in developing countries contribute to environmental degradation by giving THREE (3) appropriate examples.  
(15 marks)
4. Explain social and economic underdevelopment in the context of Modernization Theory.  
(15 marks)





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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
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**DIMENSI ALAM SEKITAR DALAM PEMBANGUNAN**  
(Environmental Dimension in Development)

**SSR 2023**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2007/2008
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 40	Tarikh (Date)	: 3 November 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 – 4.30 petang
Tempat (Place)	: DK 2	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Juna Liau		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Choose and answer <b>FOUR (4)</b> questions only.</li> <li>2. Write your answer in the answer booklet provided.</li> <li>3. You can answer either in <b>MALAY OR ENGLISH</b>.</li> </ol>
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1. Air, water and land are important natural resources to human survival. However, human activities in economic development put pressures and impacts on these resources. Explain this statement.

(10 marks)

2. 'Urbanization refers to the masses of people moving to cities, and these cities having a growing influence on society. In 1800, only 3 percent of the world's population lived in the cities. Today the number is 48 percent: 76% per cent of people in industrialized world and 41% per cent of those who live in the Least Industrialized nations' (in Henslin, 2007).

List and justify THREE (3) forms of development to tackle urbanization problem in developing countries of your choice.

(10 marks)

3. "The efforts to control the impact of development to the environment in Malaysia have various phases. In 1957, efforts was focused on the protection of various aspects of environment, 1970s on restoration and improvement of environmental damages and 1980s on seeking ways to preserve and protect the environment" (Sham Sani, 1993).

Describe THREE (3) reasons why the control efforts have to be changed?

(10 marks)

4. Explain the concept of sustainable development and describe TWO (2) reasons why the concept need to be practiced in development program.

(10 marks)

5. According to Hardoy, Mitlin and Satterthwaite (2001), "...man need to reconcile development with environment at local, regional and global scales".

Explain how the reconciling strategies to be carried out to tackle air pollution in East Asian countries?

(10 marks)



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FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL  
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**EKONOMI PEMBANGUNAN**  
(DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS)

**SSR 2044**

Peperiksaan : Akhir Semester : 1, Sesi 2007/2008  
(Examination)

Jumlah Markah : 100 Tarikh : 6 November 2007  
(Total Marks) (Date)

Weightage : 40% Masa : 9.00 – 11.30 pagi  
(Wajaran) (Time)

Tempat : DK 7 Jangkamasa : 2 jam 30 minit  
(Place) (Duration)

Pensyarah : Prof. Madya Dr. Spencer Empading  
(Lecturer)

No. Matrik Pelajar :  
(Student Matric No.)

Arahan  
(Instructions)

1. Answer **ALL** questions
2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
3. Write your answers in either **MALAY** or **ENGLISH**

1. One of the factors which contribute to the high rates of urbanization in developing nations is rural-urban migration.
  - a. Describe ONE (1) theory which helps to explain why rural-urban migration is a major factor of urbanization.  
(15 marks)
  - b. What are the policy implications of increasing urbanization to a Third World country? Explain.  
(10 marks)
2. International trade is one of a country's strategies to generate income.
  - a. Describe TWO (2) trade strategies commonly practiced by most developing countries engaged in international trade.  
(15 marks)
  - b. Which of the two strategies is more appropriate, and why?  
(10 marks)
3. For many developing countries agricultural and rural development is still one of the important strategies of economic development. Explain.  
(25 marks)
4. Foreign debt is a common problem for most developing countries.
  - a. Explain how most developing countries ended up in debt crisis.  
(15 marks)
  - b. Can the problem be solved? Explain your answer.  
(10 marks)



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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

**PENILAIAN PROJEK DAN ANALISIS KOS FAEDAH**  
(Cost Benefit Analysis and Project Evaluation)

**SSR 3014**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2007/2008
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 40	Tarikh (Date)	: 13 November 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 11.00 pagi – 1.00 petang
Tempat (Place)	: DK 6	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Prof. Madya Dr. Abd. Mutalip Abdullah		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Section A: Answer <b>ALL</b> questions. Section B: Choose and answer <b>TWO (2)</b> questions only.</li><li>2. Write your answers in the answer booklet and the graph paper provided.</li><li>3. Write your answers either in <b>MALAY</b> or <b>ENGLISH</b>.</li></ol>
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**Section A**

- 1 “One of the objectives of project evaluation is to provide transparency and accountability to the stakeholders. However, this may expose it to being politicised by certain groups.”

Using appropriate examples, discuss how true is this statement and how it can affect financing of a project.

(10 marks)

**Section B**

1. The Government is planning to open up NCR land in the interior for oil palm plantations. Your employer has been appointed as consultant for the project and you have been tasked to identify and assess the explicit and implicit costs.

a. What do you understand of an explicit and implicit costs in this type of project? (3 marks)

b. Who are the stakeholders in this project? Why do you think so? (3 marks)

c. Which stakeholders will bear the explicit costs? Briefly elaborate. (3 marks)

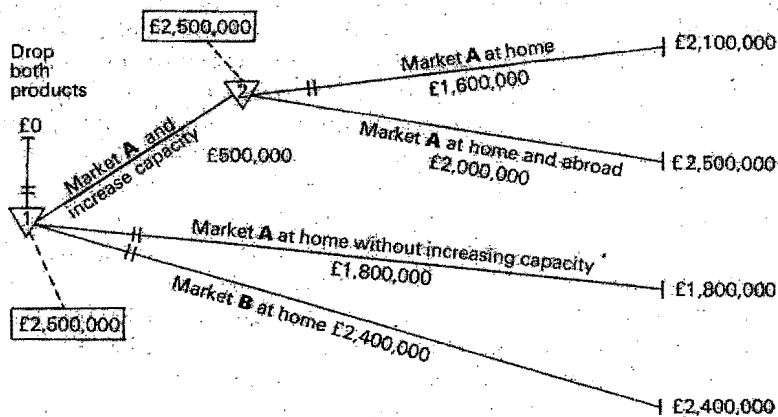
d. Choose ONE (1) implicit cost in this project and discuss how it is assessed using cost-benefit analysis. (6 marks)

2. **Table 1 shows the information for three projects.**

	Initial Cost	Years						Salvage Value Year 6
		1	2	3	4	5	6	
Project A	-45,000	18,000	18,000	12,000	9,000	0	0	3,000
Project B	-54,000	24,000	18,000	15,000	12,000	6,000	0	3,000
Project C	-20,000	21,000	18,000	10,000	6,000	3,000	3,000	3,000

- a. Using a required internal rate of return of 15 percent, calculate the net present value of each project. (4 marks)
  - b. Calculate the approximate internal rate of return for each project and show how you obtain this rate using a graph. (4 marks)
  - c. The internal rate of return method is preferred to the net present value method of capital investment analysis because it shows the percentage of return expected from the project. Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. (7 marks)
3. The following figure shows a decision tree for two products manufactured by producer A.

**Figure 1 : Decision tree of Producer A**



- a. Discuss the strengths of this method over other methods that you know. (6 marks)
- b. From the figure, which product is the most attractive to be produced? Explain your answer by comparing the two products. (9 marks)



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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

**TEORI DAN TEKNIK PERANCANGAN WILAYAH**  
(Theories and Techniques in Regional Planning)

**SSR 3033**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2007/2008
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 65	Tarikh (Date)	: 2 November 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 – 11.30 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: Dewan Santapan	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Haslina Hashim		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan  
(Instructions)

1. Section A: Answer **ALL** questions.  
Section B: Choose and answer **ONE (1)** question only.
2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
3. Write your answers either in **MALAY** or **ENGLISH**.



**Section A**

1. Answer the following questions based on Table 1 below. Show your calculation where necessary.

**Table 1: Workforce in Region by Industries**

Industry	% of workforce in Region A	% of workforce in region			Minimum requirement	Basic workforce (%)
		P	Q	R		
Services	15	8	2	6		
Manufacturing	30	23	15	20		
Agriculture	5	6	10	15		
Food	18	8	18	5		
Tourism	20	24	17	28		
Textile	12	31	38	26		
Total	100					

- Identify the minimum requirement of workforce for each industry in Region A.  
(3 marks)
  - Identify the basic industry and the non-basic industry in Region R.  
(3 marks)
  - Calculate the basic workforce available for each industry in Region A.  
(2 marks)
  - What is the total income in Region A if the export value increases by RM 5.4 million?  
(2 marks)
2. Long Banio is a small settlement with a population of 200, located in the interior of Sarawak. The only access to the settlement is by Sungai Banio. Most of the settlers are small scale farmers where they cultivate paddy on their native customary reserve (NCR) lands.
- You are a government officer appointed to develop a project in Long Banio to improve the livelihood of the community. Describe the process that you take in order to materialize the goal, and state the rationale behind each step proposed.  
(15 marks)

3. a. Using Shift-Share analysis, elaborate how the model can be used to assist decision makers or planners to determine the forms of development in their regions. (5 marks)

- b. Describe the potentials in Region WA22 as shown in Table 2.

(15 marks)

**Table 2: Industrial Structural Analysis of Region WA22 for Year 1995 – 2005 ('000)**

Industry	No. of Employment		National Growth Component	Industry Mix Component	Competitive Share Component
	1990	2000	Gij	Kij	Rij
Agriculture	4.10	2.50	1.30	0.90	-3.80
Mining	1.10	1.70	0.30	0.00	0.30
Construction	2.00	2.30	0.70	0.10	-0.50
Manufacturing	3.80	12.60	1.20	1.20	6.30
Transportation	4.80	7.20	1.60	0.10	0.70
Wholesale	0.03	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.01
Retail	0.60	1.50	0.20	-0.10	0.80
Finance	5.00	8.60	8.90	2.90	7.90
Services	4.80	8.80	1.60	-1.20	3.60
Others	0.80	1.40	0.30	0.10	0.20
Total	27.03	46.65	8.90	2.90	7.90

### Section B

1. The opening up of oil palm plantations is aimed to elevate the living standard in the rural areas. How far do you think oil palm industry has improved the living standard of the rural community? Discuss.

(20 marks)

2. The purpose of new town development is to spread development to less developed areas. Discuss the effectiveness of the policy in the context of urban-rural development in Malaysia.

(20 marks)



**UNIT PEPERIKSAAN  
FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**

**SENARAI KURSUS  
PROGRAM KAJIAN  
KHIDMAT SOSIAL**

**PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR  
SEMESTER 1 SESI 2007/2008**

UNIT PEPERIKSAAN FAKULTI SAIN SOSIAL  
KERTAS SOALAN BAGI SEMESTER 1 SESI 2007/2008

**KURSUS PROGRAM (WA23) - KAJIAN KHIDMAT SOSIAL**

Bil	Kod & Nama Kursus	Pensyarah / Penyelaras Kursus
1	SSS 2012 - Organisasi Sosial	Kamsiah Ali
2	SSS 2023 - Teori dan Metod Khidmat Sosial	Gill Raja
3	SSS 2032 - Pembangunan Khidmat Sosial dan Kebajikan Masyarakat	Dr. Ling How Kee
4	SSS 2043 - Pembangunan Manusia Dalam Konteks Persekitaran	Dr Prashanth Talwar
5	SSS 3023 - Pengkhurusan Khidmat Sosial 3 : Wanita dan Minoriti	Kamsiah Ali
6	SSS 3043 - Rangka Perundangan dan Khidmat Sosial	Dr Ling How Kee
7	SSS 3053 - Perancangan Dasar dan Pengurusan Khidmat Sosial	Gill Raja (Penyelaras) Dr Prashanth Talwar
8	SSS 3073 - Kerja Lapangan dalam Khidmat Sosial	Dolly Paul Carlo



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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
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**ORGANISASI SOSIAL**  
(Social Organisation)

**SSS 2012**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2007/2008
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 80	Tarikh (Date)	: 14 November 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 – 11.00 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: BS 9	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Kamsiah Ali		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan  
(Instructions)

1. Choose and answer **FOUR** (4) questions only.
2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.

1. Social control helps to maintain social conformity and is carried out through a series of agencies of social control. Define social control and discuss how it is carried out formally and informally through agencies of social control.  
(20 marks)
2. Women are still mainly responsible for general domestic duties even when they work full-time. Discuss this statement in relation to gender roles in society.  
(20 marks)
3. The factors and impacts of unemployment are varied. Discuss THREE (3) contributing factors of unemployment and its impact on individual and family.  
(20 marks)
4. Malaysia, today has a growing ageing population. Discuss THREE (3) policy implications of an ageing population on the society.  
(20 marks)
5. Ethnic minorities often experience discrimination. Discuss this statement by using either theory of racism OR marxism.  
(20 marks)



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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
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**TEORI DAN METOD KERJA SOSIAL**  
*(Theory and Method in Social Work)*

**SSS 2023**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2007/2008
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 40	Tarikh (Date)	: 12 November 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 – 4.30 petang
Tempat (Place)	: BS 11	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Gill Raja		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric N.o)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Choose and answer <b>FOUR</b> (4) questions only.</li><li>2. Write your answer in the answer booklet provided.</li><li>3. Write your answer in <b>ENGLISH</b> only.</li><li>4. Dictionary is provided.</li></ol>
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1. Social workers have many roles.
  - a. Describe THREE (3) problems which can occur when there are so many roles, giving an example of each one.  
(6 marks)
  - b. Give TWO (2) reasons why the agency function affects the role of social workers. Illustrate your answer with examples.  
(4 marks)
2. Ecological theory has provided a useful framework for social work practice.
  - a. Explain how an ecosystems model will help social workers to analyse psychosocial factors affecting an individual in more depth.  
(4 marks)
  - b. Describe THREE (3) key points from Germain and Gitterman's Life Model (1980) and give an example of each one.  
(6marks)
3.
  - a. Describe how you would recognize if someone was in a state of crisis.  
(5 marks)
  - b. It is more effective to give someone help while still in a state of crisis rather than later. Explain.  
(5 marks)
4. A local community is one type of community.
  - a. Explain why such a community is considered important by social workers.  
(3 marks)
  - b. Describe the basic tenets of the local community development approach.  
(7 marks)
5.
  - a. Assessment is an event and a process. Briefly explain this statement.  
(3 marks)
  - b. Describe what social workers need to do in order to conduct a professional assessment.  
(7 marks)



5.   a.   Terminations are an important stage in social work. Discuss why. (4 marks)
- b.   Describe what action social workers can take to make terminations helpful. (6 marks)
  
7.   a.   Describe how social workers can apply a problem solving approach. (6 marks)
- b.   Explain why such an approach is important. (4 marks)



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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
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**PEMBANGUNAN KHIDMAT SOSIAL DAN  
KEBAJIKAN MASYARAKAT**  
*(Development of Social Work and Social Welfare)*

**SSS 2032**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2007/2008
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 100	Tarikh (Date)	: 2 November 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40 %	Masa (Time)	: 2.30 – 5.30 petang
Tempat (Place)	: BS 8	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 3 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dr. Ling How Kee		
No Matrik (Matric No)			

- Arahan  
(Instructions)
- : 1. Section A: Answer **ALL** questions  
Section B: Choose and answer **ONE (1)** question only
2. Write your answer in the answer booklet provided.
3. You may answer either in Malay or English.

## SECTION A

1. Social welfare services need to respond to issues and problems arising from social changes such as urbanisation. Discuss your understanding of this statement using examples.  
(20 marks)
2. Social welfare approaches in Malaysia has developed from a residual, remedial, rehabilitative and curative model to a more developmental approach. Explain each of these approaches by giving examples.  
(25 marks)
3. a. Discuss FIVE (5) criteria of a profession.  
(10 marks)  
b. Discuss, based on your own opinion, the THREE (3) most difficult challenges for social work in Malaysia to achieve a professional status.  
(15 marks)
4. Ling (2001, 2007) argues for the need to develop indigenous models of professional social work in Malaysia and discusses three approaches to indigenising social work.
  - a. Explain THREE (3) reasons why there is a need for indigenising social work.  
(10 marks)
  - b. Choose ONE (1) of the three approaches and discuss how it can be applied in the local context or when working within your own community.  
(10 marks)

## SECTION B

1. According to Morales (1992), social work is a profession of many faces. Explain this statement.  
(10 marks)
2. Although social workers practise in different fields and carry out various roles, there is 'a common base to social work practice'. Explain.  
(10 marks)



**UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK**  
94300 Kota Samarahan  
Sarawak

**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

**PEMBANGUNAN MANUSIA DALAM KONTEKS PERSEKITARAN**  
(Human Development and the Social Environment)

**SSS 2043**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2007/2008
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 40	Tarikh (Date)	: 13 November 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 – 11.30 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: BS 11	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dr. Prashant Talwar		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)			

Arahan (Instructions)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Answer ALL questions.</li><li>2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.</li><li>3. Write your answers in ENGLISH only.</li></ol>
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- 1 a. Explain what is attachment and insecure attachment. (6 marks)  
b. Briefly explain why is the attachment theory important for social workers? (3 marks)
2. Explain any THREE (3) psychosocial issues faced by adolescents and how these may affect their behavior. (6 marks)
3. Explain any TWO (2) developmental tasks in each of the three phases of adulthood. (6 marks)
4. With suitable examples, explain Kubler-Rosses' FIVE (5) stages of dying. (10 marks)
5. Briefly explain the following:  
a. Causes of depression in adolescents  
b. Normative-Crisis Model of Transition (9 marks)



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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
*(Faculty of Social Sciences)*

**PENGGHUSUSAN KHIDMAT SOSIAL 3 :**  
**WANITA DAN MINORITI**  
*(Specialization 3 : Women and Minorities)*

**SSS 3023**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2007/2008
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 80	Tarikh (Date)	: 13 November 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 – 4.00 petang
Tempat (Place)	: BS 10	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Kamsiah Ali		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

**Arahan**  
*(Instructions)*

1. Choose and answer **FOUR (4)** questions only.
2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
3. Write your answers either in **MALAY** or **ENGLISH**.

1. Social work principles require that clients should be treated without prejudice or discrimination. Discuss with examples.  
(20 marks)
2. To overcome homophobia, social workers need to address gay and lesbian work-related issues. Discuss how awareness-raising programs and advocacy can help social worker to address this issue.  
(20 marks)
3. Discuss THREE (3) areas of concern related to women which are relevant to social work practice. Give suitable example for each.  
(20 marks)
4. Practicing social work with ethnic minority needs to go beyond the case work approach. Discuss this by using multiracial perspective.  
(20 marks)
5. Discuss FIVE (5) of the major functions of social workers in rehabilitation settings for people with disabilities. Give suitable examples.  
(20 marks)
6. Discuss FIVE (5) objectives for achieving social inclusion in a pluralist society such as Malaysia. Give TWO (2) suitable examples from the case studies discussed in class.  
(20 marks)



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**PEMBANGUNAN MANUSIA DALAM KONTEKS PERSEKITARAN**  
(Human Development and the Social Environment)

**SSS 2043**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2007/2008
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 40	Tarikh (Date)	: 13 November 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 – 11.30 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: BS 11	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dr. Prashant Talwar		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)			

Arahan  
(Instructions)

1. Answer **ALL** questions.
2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
3. Write your answers in **ENGLISH** only.



- 1 a. Explain what is attachment and insecure attachment. (6 marks)  
b. Briefly explain why is the attachment theory important for social workers? (3 marks)
2. Explain any THREE (3) psychosocial issues faced by adolescents and how these may affect their behavior. (6 marks)
3. Explain any TWO (2) developmental tasks in each of the three phases of adulthood. (6 marks)
4. With suitable examples, explain Kubler-Rosses' FIVE (5) stages of dying. (10 marks)
5. Briefly explain the following:  
a. Causes of depression in adolescents  
b. Normative-Crisis Model of Transition (9 marks)



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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
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**PERANCANGAN DASAR DAN PENGURUSAN KHIDMAT  
SOSIAL**

*(Policy, Planning & Social Services Management)*

**SSS 3053**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2007/2008
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 80	Tarikh (Date)	: 2 November 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 pagi – 12.00 tengahari
Tempat (Place)	: DK 2	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 3 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Gill Raja		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

**Arahan**  
(Instructions)

1. Section A: Choose and answer **TWO (2)** questions only.  
Section B: Choose and answer **THREE (3)** questions only.
2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
3. Write your answers in **ENGLISH** only.
4. Dictionary is provided.

**Section A**

1. a. Explain the terms *de jure*, *de facto* and *default* as applied to forms of social policy.  
(6 marks)
- b. Briefly discuss why it is important to be aware of all three when exploring responses to social issues.  
(4 marks)
2. Describe FIVE (5) linkages between policies and planning.  
(10 marks)
3. a. Discuss TWO (2) factors influencing participation in program implementation.  
(6 marks)
- b. Discuss TWO (2) reasons for a Work Plan.  
(4 marks)
4. With suitable examples, explain FIVE (5) principles related to providing effective human resources in an organisation.  
(10 marks)

**Section B**

1. Titmuss was an influential figure in the field of social policy as he advocated for certain values, outcomes, areas and approaches (Mishra, 1989).
  - a. Discuss TWO (2) examples of each by showing how these overlap with social workers' concerns.  
(12 marks)
  - b. Discuss TWO criticisms of his work.  
(8 marks)
2. The formulation of social policy is a process with many stages which occurs in a political arena. Discuss this statement.  
(20 marks)

3. a. Describe what constitutes an effective low-income housing policy in the Malaysian context.  
(5 marks)
- b. Describe and justify FIVE (5) of the roles that social workers should play in developing such a policy.  
(15 marks)
4. It is said that “Planners still need maps, BUT not only maps” and “Plans need planners, BUT not only planners.” Discuss your understanding of the above statement and give examples.  
(20 marks)
5. a. Briefly describe the THREE (3) organizational structures.  
(6 marks)
- b. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of each structure.  
(9 marks)
- c. Describe the type of structure existing in your field placement and give ONE (1) advantage and ONE (1) disadvantage that you observed.  
(5 marks)



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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
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**KERJA LAPANGAN DALAM KHIDMAT SOSIAL**  
(Fieldwork in Social Work)

**SSS 3073**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 1, Sesi 2007/2008
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 50	Tarikh (Date)	: 12 November 2007
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 30%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 – 11.00 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: BS 8	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dolly Paul Carlo		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	: 1. Section A: Answer <b>ALL</b> questions. Section B: Choose and answer <b>ONE</b> (1) question only.
	2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
	3. You may answer either in MALAY or ENGLISH.

**Section A**

1. Briefly explain ONE (1) of the major functions of the agency where you are placed. Does the function of the agency address the needs of the target group? Explain your answer with relevant examples.  
(15 marks)
2. Identify ONE (1) of the services of the agency where you are placed. Analyse the philosophy behind the service. What are the objectives of the service and how are the objectives being implemented?  
(15 marks)

**Section B**

1. Based on the case study that you have presented in the class:
  - a. Identify the client needs and strengths.  
(5 marks)
  - b. What are the resources within or outside the agency that are available to meet those needs?  
(5 marks)
  - c. What are the obstacles you have found when matching clients needs to the resources? Discuss how these can be overcome.  
(10 marks)
2. Based on the program or project that you have presented in the class:
  - a. Identify what are your main concerns about the program or project?  
(5 marks)
  - b. Discuss what areas you are going to change in the program or project and why?  
(15 marks)